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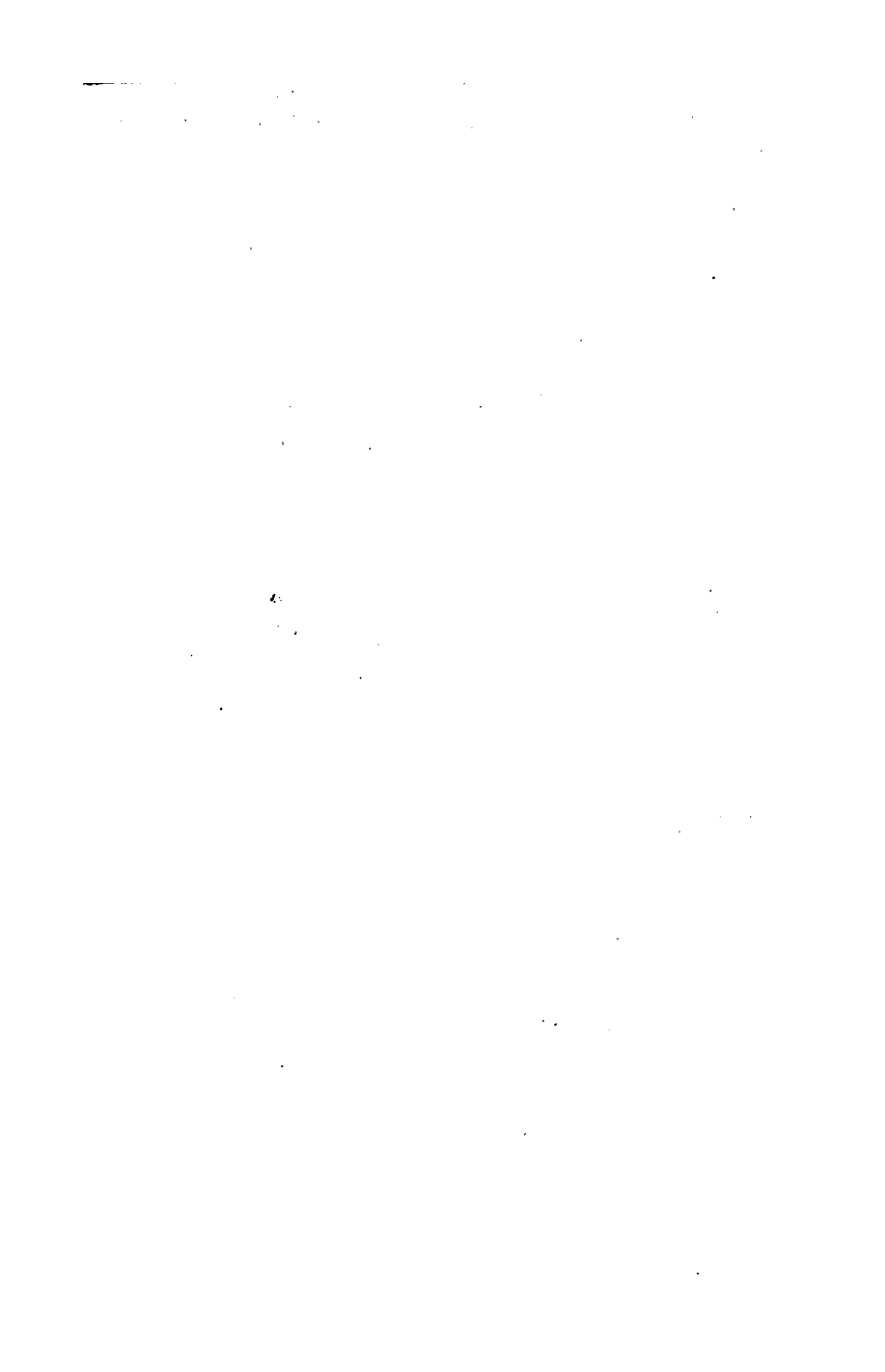
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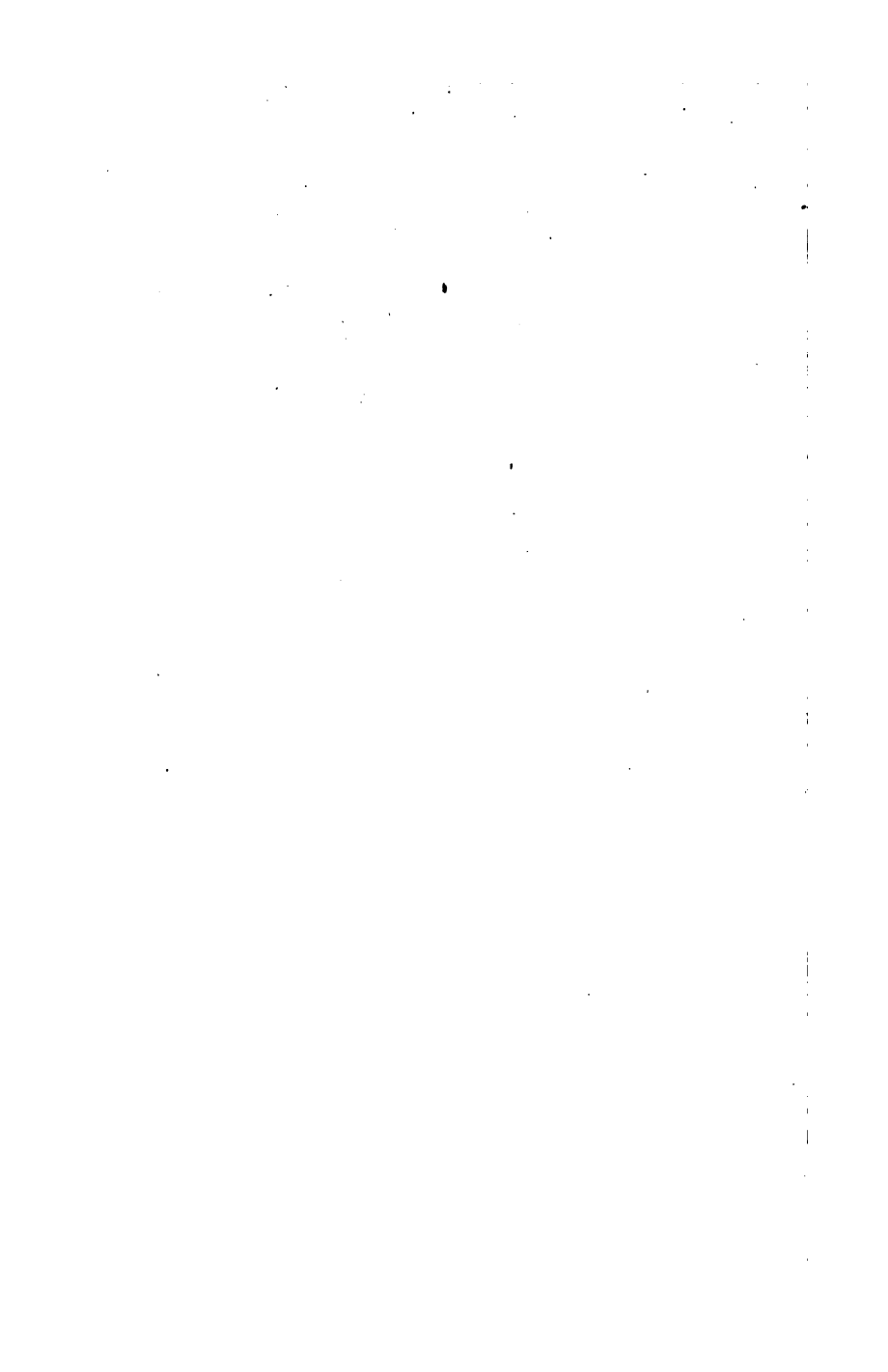
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**PETTIT'S  
CLASSICAL  
GEOGRAPHY**

44. 783.





**COMPENDIUM**  
**OF**  
**CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**

LONDON:  
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A  
COMPENDIUM  
OF  
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY,  
WITH BRIEF NOTICES AND DATES  
OF THE  
MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS  
THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE  
DIFFERENT AGES AND NATIONS OF THE WORLD.



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1844.





## PREFACE.

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THE object of the present publication is to simplify as much as possible the branch of study to which it refers; and to assist youth, by comparing the present with the past, clearly to trace and comprehend the various changes, natural and artificial, that have taken place in the different parts of the world, at least in those portions of it that were known to the ancients.

Ancient Geography is highly interesting in itself, and indispensable to the right understanding of the historians and poets of former times, as well as of the references to be met with in modern writers.

The insertion of the dates will, I trust, be found very useful. Chronology and Geography have been emphatically called the *eyes* of History, and yet how sparingly do we find the former used in connexion with the latter in works intended for education! Were it more attended to, and generally incorporated with the text, it would tend greatly to preserve the mind from error when endeavouring to recall the different epochs, characters, and circumstances that from time to time may form the subject of its contemplation, and thus to avoid the confusion that sometimes arises when the histories of different times and nations are referred to.

Many persons in after life complain that they have great difficulty in remembering dates, and if they endeavour to trace the cause of that difficulty, they generally find that it is owing to the neglect of them in their youth. The date being affixed to the event, and both committed to memory together, each would help to impress the other more firmly on the mind, and lessen, if not entirely prevent, hesitation in the act of recollecting.

Promiscuous questions, I have thought, will be found more beneficial than those taken in the regular series or order of the text, as affording more exercise for the memory, or serving better to excite the mind to research.

# INTRODUCTION,

GIVING

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIEST AND MOST EMINENT  
CULTIVATORS OF ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY ;

THEREBY FORMING

A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE  
ANCIENTS IN THOSE INTERESTING SCIENCES.

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1. Dr. Johnson justly observes, "It is evident that the earliest searchers after knowledge must have proposed *knowledge* only as their reward; and that *science*, though perhaps the *nursling* of interest, was the *daughter* of curiosity; for who can believe that they, who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce, or the mensuration of time? They were delighted with the splendour of the nocturnal skies, they found that the lights changed their places; what they admired they were anxious to understand, and in time traced their revolutions."

2. The study of astronomy, from its interesting nature, has engaged the attention of mankind in all ages, and though at first it might be cultivated merely as an amusement, yet it must in very early times have been reduced to a science; for we read that when Alexander entered Babylon, 330 B.C., the phi-

losopher, Calisthenes, found that the Chaldeans had regular astronomical calculations for the space of 1903 years. It remained for later times to ascertain its utility and to appreciate its importance.

3. The Egyptians also at a very early period carried this science to a great degree of perfection; but as their knowledge was mixed with fable and obscured by hieroglyphics, it was necessarily limited to few.

4. Thales, of Miletus in Ionia, 591 B.C., possessing an ardent desire for the cultivation of science, travelled into Crete, Phœnicia, and Egypt; and having acquired what knowledge they could impart, returned to Greece and founded the *Ionic School*. He was the first who calculated a solar eclipse with accuracy, explained the solstices and equinoxes, divided the heavens into five zones, and recommended the division of the year into 365 days. The sect he had founded greatly distinguished itself under his pupils and successors, such as Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. Anaximander, 559 B.C., constructed maps, dials, and a globe. Anaxagoras, 480 B.C., attempted to explain the phenomena of light, heat, meteors, thunder, and lightning on natural principles.

5. Pythagoras, the "Samian Sage," 539 B.C., stands pre-eminent among the philosophers of the *Ionic School*. He investigated the principles of numbers, reduced geometry to the form of a science, and applied mathematics to astronomy, thereby giving that science a consistency it had not before possessed.

He discovered or conjectured what is now known to be the true solar system, but which was regarded as chimerical and improbable until the careful observations and accurate calculations of the 16th and 17th centuries demonstrated its correctness. It is now called the *Pythagorean*, the *Copernican*, or the *Newtonian* system.

6. METON of Athens, 432 B.C., discovered the *Lunar Cycle*, or the space of time that elapses from the period when the sun and moon, appearing to commence their journey together from any one point in the heavens, shall be again found in the same relative position. It consists of 19 solar years, or 19 lunar years and 7 intercalary months. What are called the Golden Numbers have reference to this particular period of time.

7. The school of Alexandria, founded and encouraged by Ptolemy Philadelphus, cultivated science most assiduously. Eratosthenes, who died 194 B.C., has immortalized his name by his acquirements and inventions. He has been called the second Plato, the Cosmographer, and the Geometer of the world. He invented the armillary sphere; discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic, and thereby explained the causes of the variety of season; measured a degree of the meridian, and determined the extent and circumference of the earth with great exactness.

8. *Hipparchus*, of Niceæ, who died 125 B.C., profiting by the labours of his predecessors, whose knowledge he digested into a system, at length surpassed them all by the improvements and discoveries he

made in astronomy, &c. He observed that the interval between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes is seven days longer than that between the autumnal and vernal, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit; gave names to the stars, and arranged them in 49 constellations; discovered the *parallax* of the planets, viz.: the difference in their apparent position as seen from the centre and the circumference of the earth; determined the longitude and latitude, fixing the first degree of the former at the Canaries; introduced the division of the earth into climates; laid the foundations of trigonometry; and calculated eclipses for 600 years.

9. Ptolemy of Alexandria, about 125 A.D., may be regarded as the last of the eminent ancient astronomers. In his work, called *Syntaxis*, or *Almagest* by the Arabians, he has collected all the astronomical and geographical knowledge of his predecessors and cotemporaries, and thus enabled us to trace the limits of the ancient world. In his system of the universe he places the earth in the centre, agreeably to the doctrine universally believed until the 16th century, when it was clearly confuted by Copernicus. He also mentions the definite latitude and longitude of 1022 fixed stars.

10. With respect to geography, the knowledge of the ancients was for a long time very limited. The Hebrews, occupied with higher objects, do not appear to have formed any system of that science. The places alluded to in the sacred writings, as situated at the farthest limits of their knowledge, are, *Tarshish*;

*Ophir*; the *Isles*; *Sheba* and *Dedan*; the *River*; *Gog* and *Magog*; and the *North*, or *ends of the earth*.

11. *Tarshish* is supposed to have been an uncertain extent of the northern portion of Africa; *Ophir* was situated somewhere on the eastern coast of Africa, near Sofala; the *Isles* were those near the coasts of Greece and Italy; *Sheba* in the west, and *Dedan* in the east of Arabia; *Gog* and *Magog* among the highlands of Armenia and Caucasia; the *North*, or *ends of the earth*, beyond Media to an indefinite extent; the *River* was the Euphrates.

12. The *Phœnicians*, by their enterprising spirit in the cause of commerce, acquired great skill in the art of navigation, and in very early times visited the extreme parts of the known earth towards the west, and are supposed to have come to the coasts of Britain about 800 B.C.; they gained some practical knowledge of the geography of most of those countries to which they traded, but never reduced their practice to a science. In 604 B.C., by command of Pharaoh Necho, some Phœnicians sailed down the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and returned through the Straits of Hercules or Gibraltar, to Egypt; having thus in the course of three years circumnavigated Africa, though they made no particular discoveries on its coasts.

13. The expedition of Alexander into Asia, 330 B.C., added to the stock of knowledge with respect to the east. He was accompanied by skilful surveyors and other scientific persons, who were to spare no



pains or expense in collecting all the particulars relative to the countries through which he passed. His progress led him through Syria, Egypt, Persia, Bactriana, to the banks of the *Oxus* (Gihon), and *Iaxartes* (Sir or Sihon); thence to India, as far as the five rivers (Punjaub), when his army refusing to follow him any farther, he was compelled to return, which he did through the desert regions of Gedrosia and Caramania to the south of Persia. He, however, obtained some information relative to the existence and beauty of the regions through which the Ganges flow, and sent his general, Nearchus, to sail down the *Indus*, across the *Erythraean* (now the Arabian) Sea, and to return up the *Persian Gulf* and the *Euphrates* to Babylon.

14. The Romans generally made no attempts to arrange their materials into any harmonious system of geography, yet no nation employed greater diligence in practically surveying the parts of the earth which they conquered or visited; so that they were the surveyors as well as the conquerors of the world. *Itineraries* were, however, the only form in which the results of their investigations were presented. Vegetius, 386 B.C., informs us that when war was to be carried into any country, the first care was to procure a complete set of routes, and place them in the hands of the general; an accurate detail being indispensable to success in their enterprise. In the most flourishing era of Roman literature two names only are mentioned as eminent in geography: Mela and Pliny.

15. *Pomponius Mela*, a Spaniard, is supposed to have written during the reign of Claudius, about 45 A.D. In his work entitled "De situ orbis," he adopts the general principles of the school of Eratosthenes, incorporating into it the new features which had been afforded by Roman conquest. He observes the generally received division of the earth into five zones, two temperate, one torrid, and two frigid. Only the first two were regarded as habitable, that on the south being inaccessible to the inhabitants of the north, on account of the torrid zone intervening; the extreme of heat and cold being thought equally destructive of animal life. According to his system, the south temperate was separated from the north by the ocean, and inhabited by people whom he calls *Anticthones*, from their opposite position with respect to the part which we inhabit; among them the Nile had its source, passing under the ocean into Ethiopia, &c.

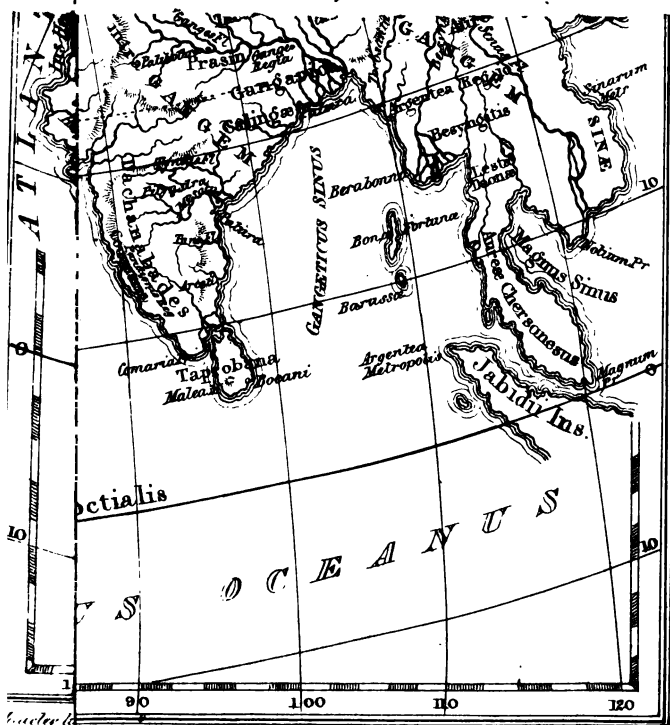
16. *Pliny*, who flourished 65 A.D., the most learned of the Roman writers, devotes two books of his extensive work on natural history to a system of geography. In his work, which may be called a *storehouse* of information as varied as Nature herself, he gives a description of every known place on the globe, and has collected all the particulars, real or imaginary, of which he had heard or read relative to arts and sciences, commerce, navigation, improvements, discoveries, &c.

17. The northern parts of Europe and Asia were known to the ancients only by name, and in

Africa they were acquainted only with those countries situated to the north of the Sahara or great desert.

18. They reckoned eight climates; the parallels passing through Meroë, Syene, Alexandria, Carthage, Alexandria Troas, the middle of the Euxine Sea, Caucasus Mountains, and the British Islands.

19. They regarded the earth as placed in the midst of an immense body of water, which they denominated *Ocean*, signifying in the Phœnician language *surrounding*.



[REDACTED]

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## QUESTIONS ON THE INTRODUCTION.

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When is the study of astronomy supposed to have commenced?

By whom was it first cultivated?

What does Dr. Johnson observe of the first searchers after knowledge?

Who was Thales, and for what was he eminent?

Under whom did his sect distinguish itself?

What is said of Pythagoras and of Meton?

What is said of the school of Alexandria?

What is said of Eratosthenes and of Hipparchus?

What is said of Ptolemy of Alexandria?

What is said of the Hebrews and their geographical knowledge?

How were Sheba and Dedan, Gog and Magog situated?

How were the North or ends of the earth situated?

How were Tarshish, Ophir, the River, and the Isles situated?

For what were the Phœnicians eminent?

When are they supposed to have visited Britain?

When and by whose order did they circumnavigate Africa?

What advantage was obtained by the expedition of Alexander?

What proficiency did the Romans make in geography?

What is said of Mela and of Pliny?

How was the north of Europe and Asia known to the ancients?

How many climates did they reckon?

How did they regard the earth as situated?



A COMPENDIUM  
OF  
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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CHAPTER I.

ASIA.

1. IN a sketch of Ancient Geography it seems natural to consider Asia as the first in order. It is to that part of the world that are to be referred the earliest events on record, events that must be regarded as of great importance to the whole human race.

2. It was the scene of,—the creation of man (4004 B.C.); the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion (1451 B.C.); the birth of our Saviour; the promulgation of Christianity; and the seat of powerful empires.

3. Our first parents were placed in the Garden of Eden, or Paradise; but where that was situated is



now uncertain, for the Deluge, which happened 2347 B.C., so changed the face of the earth as to render it impossible to identify the original portions of the surface. Most authors agree in supposing that it was at the northern point of the Persian Gulf, lat. 30° N.

4. It is therefore only from the last-mentioned catastrophe of the earth that we can trace the names, situations and divisions of the different nations or states that have existed.

5. Moses, the sacred and the earliest historian, (1452 B.C.,) relates that, at the retiring of the waters, the ark rested on *Mount Ararat*; that Noah and his family came forth and began to cultivate the ground, and to enjoy the fruits thereof; that some time afterwards, some of his descendants, separating from the rest, journeyed to the *Land of Shinar*, afterwards called MESOPOTAMIA, or the Land between Waters, being bounded, E. and W., by the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*.

6. Their first exploit was the building of a high tower, whose top should reach to heaven, which by divine interposition was left unfinished, and which from the *confusion* of language that took place was afterwards called *Babel*.

7. Near this spot, about 2247 B.C., was founded a city, by *Nimrod*, "the *mighty hunter*," who induced his fellow men to form themselves into a regulated society, of which he became the governor or king.

8. From this beginning, in time arose the mighty BABYLON, the capital of Babylonia, situated on the

Euphrates, lat.  $32\frac{1}{2}$  N., which may be regarded as the most ancient city in the world. It owed its strength, its beauty, and its greatness to the famous Semiramis, 1926 B.C. It was built in the form of a square, each side of which was 15 miles. The walls were of great height and thickness; there were 100 gates, all of solid brass, 25 on each side, from which ran rectilinear streets, dividing the whole town into squares.

9. The chief towns of Mesopotamia were, *Nisibis*, on the Mygdonius, which runs into the Tigris; this city was fortified by the Romans as a barrier against the Persians. *Seleucia*, at the confluence of the Tigris with the Euphrates, was built by Seleucus Nicator, about 300 B.C., and exhausted Babylon of its inhabitants. It is now *Bagdad*, established in 762 A.D., by the Saracens, as the capital of their empire in the east. It is a populous town of very great trade, being annually visited by caravans from the west. *Carraë*, (perhaps the *Charran* or *Haran* mentioned in the History of Abraham,) between the Chaboras and the Euphrates. It was here that Crassus, 53 B.C., was defeated and slain by the Parthians. In the south was *Cunaza*, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother *Artaxerxes*, 401 B.C., and from which Xenophon commenced his memorable retreat with the ten thousand Greeks under his command.

10. Southward from *Mesopotamia*, and between the same two rivers, was the province of BABYLONIA,

now *Irak Arabi*. Westward of this lay *Chaldea*, whose inhabitants were famed for the cultivation of Astronomy, which they carried to great perfection, but which they debased by rendering it subservient to the purposes of superstition.

11. To the N. and E. of Mesopotamia was ASSYRIA, the capital of which was *Ninus* or *Nineveh*, so named from Ninus, who built or improved it, and who began to reign about 2039 B.C. It stood on the Tigris, near the modern town *Mosul*. Not far to the E. was *Arbela*, noted for the total defeat of Darius by Alexander, 331 B.C., now Irbil on the Lycus.

12. MEDIA was situated between Assyria and the Hyrcanian or Caspian lake. Its towns were *Ecbatana*, now *Hamadan*, the capital, founded by Deioces, the king. It afterwards became the summer residence of the Persian monarchs, as *Susa* was the winter. *Gaza*, near the borders of Armenia, and *Rages*.

13. Media was a province of Assyria until Arbaces, the governor, revolted against and finally defeated Sardanapalus, the last king, who, in despair burnt himself, his family, and all his treasures on a funeral pile, 820 B.C.

14. Many years after this revolt, the Medes elected Dejoces as their king, on account of his abilities and excellent character, 700 B.C. He maintained the power and adorned the title, by a strict administration of justice, for half a century. He was succeeded by Phraortes, and he again by his son Cyaxares, who annexed Nineveh to the Median dominions. Astyages,

the next in succession, was the last king of Media ; his daughter Mandane was married to Cambyases, a Persian of mean birth ; and their son, Cyrus the Great, transferred the power from the Medes to the Persians, 559 B.C.

15. PERSIA extended from the south of Media to the Persian Gulf ; its principal towns were *Susa*, which gave name to the province Susiana ; *Elymais* ; *Persepolis*, the capital, which was burnt by Alexander in the madness of intoxication, and at the instigation of the beautiful *Thais*, of whom he was enamoured, 323 B.C. ; and *Pasagarda*, the birth-place of Cyrus, and where the kings were usually crowned. The chief river, the *Choaspes*, called in Scripture *Ulai*, was celebrated for the purity and sweetness of its waters.

16. The Persian, which may be regarded as the third great empire of antiquity, was founded 536 B.C., by Cyrus the Great. He formed it of Persis, Media, Babylonia, Syria, Lydia, and indeed the greatest portion of Asia Minor. He took Lydia, the kingdom of Cræsus, 540 B.C., and Babylon 537 B.C.

17. This empire lasted 206 years, when Alexander of Macedonia, by defeating Darius at the battle of Arbela, 331 B.C., destroyed its independence and incorporated it with his own dominions.

18. PARTHIA was originally a province in the N.E. of Persia, and is said to have contained 25 cities, the principal of which was *Hecatompylos*, or the city with a hundred gates. After the death of Alexander, it became independent, under the command of *Arsaces*,

250 B.C., whose descendants, the Arsacidæ, extended its boundaries and rendered it formidable to the Romans, till at length, on the re-establishment of the Persian kingdom in the third century, it again became a Persian province.

19. The Parthians were celebrated for their skill in archery, and especially in discharging their arrows whilst retreating at full speed. It was commonly said, that the flight of the Parthians was more to be dreaded than their attack. They were of Scythian origin, and remained long unnoticed, but at length became successively tributary to the Assyrians, Medes, Persians and Macedonians.

20. To the N. of Persia were the provinces of *Aria* and *Drangiana*; to the E. were *Carmania* and *Gedrosia*; mentioned only in the histories of Alexander.

21. Between the Caspian Sea and India lay *Hyrkania*, a mountainous and barren country; *Margiana*, celebrated for wine; *Sogdiana*, now *Uzbek*; and *Bactriana*, the kingdom of Zoroaster, where *Alexander* punished *Bessus* for the murder of Darius, 331 B.C.

22. ARABIA, a large peninsula in the south-west corner of Asia, between the Persian Gulf on the east and the Red Sea on the west, has been at all times divided into three parts, viz. *Deserta*, desert; *Petræa*, stony; and *Felix*, happy.

23. In *Arabia Deserta*, province of Palmyra, was Thapsäcus, on the Euphrates, where was a bridge crossed by Darius both before and after his defeat by Alexander at Issus, 333 B.C., and where Cyrus the

younger had waded through with his army before the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C.

24. *Arabia Petraea*, to the north of the Red Sea, included the land of Edom, in which was Mount Seir, on the confines of Moab. The towns were *Petra*, the capital, and *Berenice* or *Ezion Geber*, on the north-western branch of the *Red Sea*, whence Solomon's vessels sailed to *Ophir* for gold, ivory, &c.

25. In this country, between the horns of the *Red Sea*, were Mounts *Horeb*, where Moses saw the burning bush, and *Sinai*, where he received the Commandments, 1491 B.C.

26. *Arabia Felix*, so named from its pleasant climate and fertile soil, lies to the south, and has always been noted for its valuable productions, such as gums, drugs, coffee, spices, &c., whence comes the saying "*All the Sweets of Arabia*." Here dwelt the Sabæans, who cultivated and traded in frankincense, myrrh, and other aromatics; and from here the queen of Sheba came, to hear the wisdom and to behold the glory of Solomon.

27. INDIA was very little known to the ancients. The expedition of Alexander brought them first acquainted with it. He, however, went not far beyond the Indus, defeated King Porus, built the town of *Bucephale*, in honour of his horse; and Alexandria, in honour of himself, 331 B.C.; near the latter were the town of Taxila, and the strong and elevated fort *Aornos*.

28. SYRIA was separated from Cilicia on the N. by Mount Amānus, and extended to Arabia on the S.,

between the Mediterranean on the w. and the Euphrates on the e., including Commagène, Seleucis, or Syria Proper, Coelesyria, Phœnicia, and Palestine.

29. In *Commagène* the chief town was *Samosata* on the Euphrates, the birth-place of Lucian ; below which stood *Zeugma*, where Alexander transported his army over that river opposite to Apamēa.

30. In *Syria Proper*, on the river Orontes, stood *Antiochia*, where the disciples of Jesus were first called Christians, A.D. 40. The other towns were *Heliopolis*, (now Balbec,) where was a temple of the Sun ; *Emesa*, where Heliogabalus was priest of the Sun ; *Beræa*, now Aleppo ; Bambycæ, or Hierapolis, famous for the temple of the Syrian Goddess Atargatis, (with a fish's tail,) by the Greeks called Derceto.

31. *Cœle*, or *Hollow Syria*, was so called because it formed a kind of vale between the parallel mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. On the *Abana*, *Chrysorrhoas*, or *Golden Stream*, was the chief town, *Damascus*, near which St. Paul was converted, A.D. 36, and whence Damasks and Damascenes derived their names ; famous also for its sword-blades. Between the Orontes and the Euphrates stood *Palmyra*, or Tadmor in the Wilderness, mentioned in the ninth Chapter of the first Book of Kings as one of the towns built by Solomon. It was long defended against Aurelian, the Roman Emperor, by Queen Zenobia, aided by the famous critic, Longinus, who was her secretary, A.D. 161. Its noble ruins display the excellence of ancient architecture.

32. *Phœnicia*, a narrow province to the N. of Palestine on the coast of the Mediterranean, celebrated and enriched by the commerce of *Tyre* and *Sidon*. The siege of Tyre, 585 B.C., is one of the most memorable recorded in history. For 13 years the inhabitants defied the whole force of Nebuchadnezzar, and though he was at length victorious, he acquired nothing but an empty city, the Tyrians having abandoned it and established themselves on an island at a short distance. They were afterwards besieged by Alexander, against whom they made a brave defence for the space of seven months, when their new city was taken and destroyed by that merciless conqueror, 332 B.C. *Sidon*, now called Said, was noted also for the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, for their skill in arithmetic, astronomy, commercial affairs, and sea voyages, embroidery, invention of glass, linen, and a beautiful purple dye. The city was taken by Ochus, King of Persia, after the inhabitants had burnt their buildings and possessions, 351 B.C.

33. PALÆSTINE, or *Judœa*, called also the land of *Judah*, the land of *Israel*, and the *Holy Land*, was originally *Canaan*, to which Abraham came from *Ur* of the Chaldees, and to whom it was promised 1921 B.C. It seemed separated from other countries by mountains, of which the most noted were *Hermon*, on the N.E., *Gilead* and *Arnon* on the E., and *Seir* to the S. between it and Idumea.

34. When the Israelites took possession, 1451 B.C., Joshua divided the country among the twelve tribes. Gad and Reuben on the E. of the Jordan. Manasseh



had possessions on both sides of that river. Naphthali, Benjamin, and Judah were inland. Asher, Zabulon, Issachar, Ephraim, Dan, and Simeon were bordered by the Mediterranean.

35. In the s. of *Asher*, on the coast, was mount *Carmel*, the retreat of the prophet Elijah. In the land of *Reuben* was mount *Pisgah*, whence Moses had a view of the promised land, and mount *Nebo*, on the top of which he died. Mount *Hor*, where *Aaron* died, was on the confines of *Edom*.

36. In the time of Christ the mountainous country in the N.E. of Palestine was called *Trachonitis*. The union of ten cities along the E. coast of the sea of Galilee, occasioned that part to be called *Decapolis*. The chief provinces w. of the Jordan, though not very accurately defined, were Galilee, Samaria, and Judæa. Between two branches of the Jordan stood Cæsaræa Philippi, so named from Herod's brother, where Jesus announced himself to his apostles as the Messiah. The sea of *Galilee* was also called the lake of *Gennesaret* and the sea of *Tiberias*, from places so named on the N. or S.

37. *Bethsaida*, to the N.E. of the same lake, was the native place of the apostles Philip, Andrew, and Peter. At *Capernaum*, exactly w., Jesus resided for some time, and healed the nobleman's son, and Peter's mother-in-law.

38. The river *Jordan* runs southward, from the sea of *Galilee*, into the *Dead Sea* or lake *Asphaltites*. This last is so named because it produces immense quantities of asphaltum or mineral pitch, which forms

a lucrative article of commerce ; from which circumstance, and from its extreme saltiness, it is destructive of vegetable and animal life, so that it has no verdure on its banks, nor fish in its waters. It occupies the spots where Sodom and Gomorrah once stood, 1898 B.C.

39. At *Cana*, in the N.W. of Galilee, Christ attended a nuptial feast, and turned water into wine. At *Ptolemais* or Aco, now *Acre*, a port of Galilee, St. Paul landed on his last journey to Jerusalem. *Nazareth*, where Jesus spent most of his early youth, was in the midst of Galilee. To the E. was *Tabor*, the mount of transfiguration ; to the S. stood *Naim*, where the widow's son was restored to life. *Samaria*, in the middle of Palestine, contained the mountains of *Gilboa*, where Saul and Jonathan were slain ; *Jezrael*, where Naboth's vineyard was situated ; *Salem*, near Bethabara, where St. John baptized ; *Samaria*, Ahab's capital, destroyed by the Asmonean princes, but rebuilt by Herod, who called it *Sebaste* or *Augusta*, in honour of Augustus ; and *Sichem*, between mounts *Ebal* and *Gerizim*, on the latter of which the Samaritans built their temple ; at a well in the neighbourhood Jesus taught the Samaritan woman the nature of religion. East of *Sichem* was *Iscariot*, whence Judas the traitor received his name.

40. *Cæsarea*, in the W. on the coast, built or improved by Herod, was the residence of the Roman Governors ; there Herod Agrippa suddenly died ; there Cornelius the Centurion was converted, and there St. Paul was kept in prison for above two

years, till, after his appeal to Cæsar, he was sent to Rome. In the s. was the sea-port of Joppa, where lived the charitable Dorcas, whom Peter restored; and where that apostle saw the vision which prepared him for the conversion of Cornelius.

41. In the province of Judæa, near the Jordan, were *Ai* and *Jericho*, cities taken by Joshua. *Arimathea* in the w., the residence of Joseph who buried Jesus. *Jerusalem*, the capital, taken from the Jebusites by David, from whom it was called the "City of David." It was built upon four hills, *Sion* on the s. *Moriah* e., *Acra* w., and *Bezetha* n.

42. Near *Sion*, or the *upper city*, was the valley of *Ben-Hinnom*, the scene of inhuman superstition in idolatrous times, and the fountain *Siloe*; on mount *Moriah* stood the temple; and to the e., beyond the valley and brook *Kedron*, was the *Mount of Olives*, whither Jesus went after eating the Passover; *Gethsemane*, where he prayed and was betrayed; and *Bethany*, where he ascended into heaven. *Bezetha* was called *Kainopolis*, or the new city; to the w. of it was the district of *Golgotha*, in the midst of which stood *Mount Calvary*, where Christ was crucified.

43. N. of Jerusalem was *Emmaus*, where Christ, by the breaking of bread, discovered himself to the two disciples after his resurrection, and where the Jews were defeated by Vespasian, A.D. 69. The mountainous district of *Bethel*; and *Engaddi*, celebrated for its palm trees.

44. To the s. of Jerusalem were *Bethlehem*, the birth-place of Christ and the residence of David in

his youth; *Hebron*, near which was the cave of *Machpelah*, the burial-place of Abraham and his family; *Mamre* and *Beersheba*, or the *well of the oath* or covenant made between Abraham and Abimelech, 1892 B.C.

45. The southern district of Judea was called *Idumea*, or the land of *Edom*; the chief towns were *Gerar*, *Zoar*, and *Bozra*, at the foot of mount *Seir*.

46. The Philistines long occupied the sea-coast w. of Judea, and from them the whole country was called Palestine; their chief towns were *Gath*, the capital; *Ekron*; *Azotus* or *Ashdod*; *Ascalon*, besieged and taken by Richard Cœur de Lion, 1191 A.D., and *Gaza* or *treasure*, (so called because Cambyses there deposited his military chest,) a town on the confines of Egypt, destroyed by Alexander with great cruelty, 332 B.C.; in the desert near it, Philip converted and baptized the Ethiopian eunuch.

47. Of *Perœa* or *Transfluviana*, the district beyond or E. of the Jordan, the chief towns were *Ramoth-Gilead*, in the country of the Galaadites; *Gadara*, on the torrent Hieromas, where the Christians were severely defeated by the Saracens during the Crusades (1188 A.D.); *Gaulon*, a fortress of great strength; *Gamala*, near the sea of Tiberias; and *Rabbath-Ammon*, afterwards called Philadelphia, in the district of Ammonitis.

48. ASIA MINOR.—This name, which was not used till the middle ages, implies that portion called *Natolia* or *Antaolia*. It is a large peninsula and in-

cluded a number of petty states, the limits of which varied at different periods.

49. The northern provinces were Phrygia Minor, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus.

50. The middle provinces were Lydia, Phrygia Major, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Cappadocia, and Armenia Minor.

51. The southern provinces were Caria, Lycia, Pisidia and Pamphylia.

52. The boundaries of these states were, the *Euxine* or Black Sea on the n.; the *Ægean Sea* or Archipelago, w.; the River Euphrates, e.; and the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterranean or Great Sea on the s.

53. The *Thracian Bosphorus*, now Straits of Constantinople, the *Propontis* or sea of Marmora, and the Straits called the *Hellespont*, now Dardanelles or Gallipoli, formed the n.w. boundary.

54. In *Phrygia Minor* or *Mysia Major* was the kingdom of *Troas*, founded by Scamander 1546 B.C. The capital city was called *Dardania*, *Troja* or Troy, and *Ilion*, from three of its kings, named *Dardanus*, *Tros*, and *Ilus*. The town of *Troy* is memorable for the ten years' siege it had to sustain against the Greeks, who at length took it by stratagem, 1184 B.C.

55. It stood about four miles from the sea, near Mount *Ida*, and the rivers *Scamander* or *Xanthus*, and *Simois*. The Trojan plains, between the town and the sea, were the scene of the various battles and other events illustrated by the genius of Homer and Virgil.

56. The other towns were *Alexandria Troas*, founded by Alexander; *Assus*; *Antandros*; *Zelia*; and *Hypoplacian Thebes*, the birth-place of Andromache, wife of Hector the Trojan.

57. The Rhætean promontory on the N., and that of Sigæum s. of a bay of the Ægean Sea, are noted, the former as the burial-place of *Ajax*, and the latter as that of *Achilles*, two famous Grecian generals.

58. Mysia Major and Minor, extended from the Hellespont to Bithynia; the chief towns were *Abydos*, on the coast of the Hellespont; *Lampsacus*, near the Propontus, celebrated for its wealth and luxury, and saved from destruction by the wit of the philosopher Anaximenes; *Cyzicus*, on an island of the same name, in the *Propontis* (Sea of Marmora), joined by bridges to the continent, celebrated for the brave resistance it made when besieged by Mithridates, about 73 B.C., until relieved by Lucullus; here also the Athenians defeated the Lacedemonians, assisted by Pharnabazus, 410 B.C. Near this ran the river *Granicus*, on the banks of which Alexander gained his first victory over the forces of Darius, 30,000 Macedonians to 600,000 Persians, 22nd of May, 334 B.C.

59. BITHYNIA extended from the *Thracian Bosphorus* (straits of Constantinople) to the river *Parthenius*. Its chief towns were *Apamea*, at the mouth of the river *Rhyndacus*; *Nicomedia*, now Is-nikmid, founded by Nicomedes I., about 278 B.C. For its beauty and greatness it has been compared to Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria, and became celebrated for being, for some time, the residence of the emperor

Constantine; *Chalcedon*, now Kadi-keni or Scutari, called the city of the blind, because its founders, 685 B.C., overlooked the more eligible site of Byzantium, on the opposite shore of the Bosphorus; *Lybissa*, where Hannibal was buried, 182 B.C.; *Nicæa*, now Nice or Is-nik, where the first great Council of Religion was held, A.D. 325. *Heraclea*, on the Euxine; and Prusa, at the foot of mount Olympus, where Hannibal, for a short time, found refuge with King Prusias.

60. PAPHLAGONIA lay to the E. of Bithynia, extending to the river Halys. Its chief towns were *Sinope*, now Sinuba, the capital of the kingdom of Mithridates, and the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic, who died 324 B.C.; and *Carambis*, now Karempi, near a promontory of the same name, opposite the *Criu-Metopon*, in the Taurica Chersonesus (Crim Tartary).

61. GALATIA, or Gallo-Grecia, lay N. of Phrygia, of which it originally formed a part, and S. of Paphlagonia, and took its name from some Gauls by whom it was colonized, 278 B.C. A body of them separated from the army of Brennus, after his defeat at Delphi, crossed the Hellespont, and settled in this country, retaining traces of their Celtic origin to a late period.

62. Its chief towns were *Ancyra*, now Angora, where Bajazet, the Turkish Sultan, was defeated and made prisoner by Timour, or Tamerlane, the Tartar prince, 1402 A.D. . *Gangra*, the residence of King Deiotarus, a great friend of Cicero, who defended him when he was falsely accused of conspiring against

Cæsar, 44 B.C.; and Taviu, the capital of the Trocmi. To the Christians of this province St. Paul wrote one of his epistles.

63. PONTUS lay along the s.e. of the Euxine, from the river Halys w. to the river Bathys e. bordering on Colchis. It was the kingdom of the celebrated Mithridates VII., who for a long time defied and baffled the power of the Romans, until at last subdued by Pompey, 63 B.C.

64. The chief towns:—*Amasia*, the birth-place of Strabo the Geographer, who flourished during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, and died 25 A.D.; *Themiscyra*, on the river Thermidon, where the Amazons resided; *Amisus*, near the Halys; *Cerasus*, whence cherry trees were first brought to Europe by Lucullus, about 70 B.C.; *Eupatoria*, on the confluence of the Lycus and Iris, afterwards named by Pompey *Megalopolis*; and *Trapezus*, now Trebisond, on the shores of the Euxine, noted for its fine harbour. Near the Halys resided the Chalybes, who were famed for their skill in iron works, and who with great spirit attacked the ten thousand during their retreat under Xenophon, 401 B.C.

65. COLCHIS, e. of the Euxine, was the country celebrated for the expedition of the Argonauts under *Jason*, 1263 B.C., in search of the golden fleece, or for the fine wool of its sheep. From *Phasis*, on a river of the same name, pheasants were first brought about the same time.

66. The w. coast of Asia Minor, along the Ægean Sea, was colonized by the Greeks. ÆOLIA, peopled



by the Ætolians, soon after the Trojan war; the chief towns were, *Adramyttium*, founded by the Athenians; *Pergamus*, now Bergamo, the capital of a small kingdom, celebrated for its splendid library of 200,000 volumes, and for the invention of parchment, thence called *Charta Pergamena*, 198 B.C.

67. *Ptolemy*, from motives of jealousy, prohibited the exportation of Papyrus from Egypt, and necessity, the mother of invention, taught King Attalus the manufacture and use of parchment as a substitute. The Pergamean Library was removed to Alexandria by Cleopatra and Antony. Galen, the famous physician, who died 193 B.C., was a native of Pergamus.

68. Other towns were, *Elea*, a sea-port; Cana, on a promontory of the same name; and *Lyrnessus*, the birth-place of *Briseis* or Hippodamia, a beautiful woman, who was the innocent cause of a violent quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, during the Trojan war.

69. IONIA contained *Phocæa*, some of whose inhabitants left their country when invaded by Cyrus, settled in the s. of France, and founded *Massilia*, now Marseilles, 539 B.C.; *Clazomene*, on a peninsula of the same name, celebrated for its wealth; *Erythræ*, near Mount Minas, opposite to the island of Chios, and once the residence of a sybil; *Corycus*, noted for its cave, long the famous retreat of robbers; *Lebedus*, where festivals were yearly observed in honour of *Bacchus*. It was renowned for the cave and temple of Trophonius, one of the chief Oracles of Greece,

and was a flourishing city until destroyed by Lysimachus, about 282 B.C.; *Teos*, the birth-place of the famous lyric poet Anacreon, who flourished 532 B.C., and who was choked by a grape-stone in the 85th year of his age; *Smyrna*, on the river Hermus or Meles, one of the seven cities that contended for the honour of being the birth-place of Homer, who, according to the Arundelian Marbles, flourished 907 B.C. Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodus, Argos, Athenæ,

“Seven noted cities fought for Homer dead,  
Through which the living Homer begged his bread.”

70. To the s. of Clazomenæ, were *Clarus*, celebrated for the grove and temple of Apollo; *Colophon*, whose cavalry were so excellent that they generally decided an engagement, whence came the saying, “*Colophonem addere*,” to give the finishing stroke. *Ephesus*, on the river Cayster, once the most splendid city of Asia, remarkable for the magnificent temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world, which was burned by Erostratus on the night of Alexander’s birth, 355 B.C. It was the native town of Heraclitus, the *weeping Philosopher*, 500 B.C., and of Parrhasius, an eminent painter, 415 B.C., the contemporary and successful rival of Zeuxis. He became so vain as to clothe himself in purple and to wear a crown of gold, calling himself the king of painters.

The Apostle Paul addressed an epistle to the Ephe-

sians, among whom he resided for nearly three years, and from whom he was driven by a riot. *Mysale*, town and promontory, opposite the island of *Samos*, celebrated for the battle gained by the Greeks over the Persians, Sept. 22nd, 479 B.C., on the same day that Mardonius was defeated at *Platæa*; *Priene*, at the foot of Mount Mysale, on the Meander, "the winding stream," the birth-place of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece; *Miletus*, the capital of Ionia, famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo Didymæus, and for its excellent wool, with which were made stuffs and garments, much esteemed for their softness, elegance, and beauty. It was the native town of *Thales*, the father of philosophy, who died, aged 96, B.C. 549; of Anaximander, the inventor of dials and maps, who died 547 B.C., aged 64; of Anaximenes, the philosopher, who died 504 B.C.; Hecatæus, the historian, born 549 B.C.; Timotheus, the musician, who died 357 B.C., &c.; and *Myus*, appointed by Artaxerxes to supply Themistocles with meat, as *Lampsacus* was to furnish him with wine, and *Magnesia* with bread, about 462 B.C.

71. LYDIA, the kingdom of Cræsus "*the rich*," whom Cyrus subdued and took prisoner, 548 B.C., was also called *Mæonia*, and at one time included *Ionia*. In the interior was *Sardis*, the capital, on the river Pactolus, at the foot of Mount Tmolus; the burning of this town, 504 B.C., by the Ionians, at the instigation of the Athenians, was the cause of the first invasion of Greece by the Persians, 490 B.C.;

*Magnesia*, near which Scipio Asiaticus conquered Antiochus, 189 B.C.; *Metropolis*, on the Cayster, and *Tralles*.

72. In Lydia were the seven Churches, to which the Apocalypse or book of Revelation was addressed, viz. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

73. PHRYGIA MAJOR lay E. of Lydia, from which it was separated by the river Lycus, which runs under ground for some distance and falls into the Meander. The chief towns were *Pessinus*, near Mount Dindymus, famous for a temple of Cybele, the mother of all the gods, whose statue was conveyed to Rome at the end of the second Punic war, 201 B.C.; *Gordium*, celebrated for the *Gordian Knot* attached to a chariot consecrated in the temple of Jupiter.

74. It was believed that the oracle had promised the empire of Asia to him who should undo this knot. Alexander cut it with his sword, and thus inspired his followers with courage, and his enemies with the idea that he was born to conquer all. *Apamea*, on the river Marsyas; *Laodicea*, celebrated for its commerce, and the fine soft black wool of its sheep; it was originally called *Diospolis*, afterwards *Rhoas*, and *Laodicea* from Laodice, wife of Antiochus II.; *Colossæ*, where one of the first Christian churches was established, to which St. Paul addressed one of his epistles.

75. E. of Phrygia were ISAURIA and LYCAONIA. The chief towns of the former were *Isauræ*, the capital; *Lystra* and *Derbe*, mentioned in the Acts of

the Apostles. The capital of the latter was *Iconium*. The Taurus Mountains ran through these provinces.

76. CAPPADOCIA, between the Halys and Euphrates, contained *Comana*, celebrated for the temple of *Bel-lona*, the goddess of war, plundered by Antony; *Ty-ana*, the birth-place of the impostor Apollonius; and *Mazaca*, named by Tiberius, *Cæsarea ad Argæum*, being situated near Mount Argæus.

77. The N.E. part of Cappadocia, called Lesser Armenia, contained *Sebaste*, a fortified city taken by Pompey; *Novus*, a strong fortress, in which Mithridates kept his treasure; and *Nicopolis*, built by Pompey, to commemorate his victory over Mithridates, about 63 B.C.

78. The Cappadocians were regarded by the Greeks as of a dull, submissive disposition; addicted to every vice, and as the worst of the three bad *Kappas*, or nations whose name began with that letter (the others were the *Cretans* and the *Cilicians*). When offered their freedom by the Romans, they refused it, begged of them a king, and received Ariobarzanes. Their horses were much esteemed, and with these they paid their tributes to the king of Persia.

79. This country can, however, boast of some eminent men; particularly of *St. Basil*, bishop of Africa, who died 379 A.D. He refuted the Arians with great warmth and ability. And of *Gregory Nazienzen*, bishop of Constantinople, who died 389 A.D.; both regarded, by Erasmus, as among the most eloquent orators and the most profound writers of antiquity.

80. CARIA, in the S.W. of Asia Minor. Its capital,

*Halicarnassus*, celebrated as the birth-place of Herodotus, the father of history, who read his compositions at the Olympic Games, 445 B.C., and of Dionysius, the historian of Rome, to which town he came 30 B.C. It was noted also for a splendid monument, regarded as one of the wonders of the world, erected by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband Mausolus, 353 B.C., from whom it was called *Mausoleum*, a name that has since been applied to all magnificent tombs.

81. It was the work of five different architects, viz. *Scopas* erected the E.; *Timotheus*, the S.; *Leochares*, the W.; and *Bruxis*, the N. side: *Pithis* raised a pyramid over it, the top of which was adorned by a chariot drawn by four horses. The expense of this edifice was immense, which gave occasion to Anaxagoras, when he saw it, to exclaim, "*How much money turned into stone!*"

82. *Cnidus*, in the peninsula of Doris, N.W. of Rhodes, was sacred to Venus, and contained the admirable statue of that goddess, wrought by Praxiteles, who flourished about 324 B.C.; *Alabanda*, on the Meander, abounding in scorpions; and *Stratonicea*, on the S. coast.

83. LYCIA lay E. of Caria; its chief towns were *Telmessus*, on the gulf of the same name; Patāra, noted for the oracle of Apollo; and *Xanthus*, whose inhabitants were celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence. When besieged by Brutus, 43 B.C., they formed the desperate resolution of

burning themselves and their town rather than submit. With great difficulty, 150 of them were saved, much against their will.

84. Near Telmessus, was the woody mountain *Cragus*, part of the Taurus chain, sacred to Apollo, and not far from it the volcano *Chimæra*, fabled by the poets to have been a monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, conquered by Bellerophon. The fable is thus explained: the top of the mountain was the resort of lions, being a desolate wilderness; the middle, which was fruitful, was covered with goats; and at the foot, the marshy ground abounded in serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the *Chimæra*, because he first made his habitation on that mountain.

85. PISIDIA and PAMPHYLIA, E. of Lycia, were two mountainous districts, whose limits were undefined: of the former the chief towns were *Antiochia*, where St. Paul preached in the Jewish synagogue; *Termessus*, and *Cremna*: of the latter, *Perga*, where Mark forsook Paul and Barnabas on their first apostolical journey; *Aspendus*, at the mouth of the river Eurymædon, near which Cimon destroyed the Persian fleet and army, 470 B.C.; and *Coracesium*, near which Pompey destroyed the pirates who had long infested the Mediterranean, about 72 B.C.

86. CILICIA, E. of Pamphylia, was divided into *Tracheotis*, or rough, and *Campestris*, or level. The chief towns of Tracheotis were *Selinus*, where the emperor Trajan died, 117 B.C.; and *Seleucia*, one of the towns

built by, and named after Seleucus *Nicator*, or *the victorious*, who was murdered 280 B.C. He had founded no fewer than 34 cities.

87. In *Campestris* were the towns of *Soli*, a colony of Athenians, who, deviating from the purity of their native tongue, occasioned the application of the term *Solecism* to similar corruptions of language; *Tarsus*, said to have received its name from a wing of the horse Pegasus having been dropped there, the native town of St. Paul, and where philosophy and the sciences were diligently cultivated; *Issus*, where Alexander obtained his second victory over Darius, 333 B.C.; and *Alexandria*, now Scanderoon, built by the conqueror in memory of his victory.

88. The river Cydnus, in this province, is remarkable for the coldness of its waters, by bathing in which Alexander nearly lost his life; it is also noted for the splendid festivities celebrated on its banks by Cleopatra when Anthony visited her, 31. B.C.

89. Cilicia was almost surrounded by mountains on the land side, and the various entrances or passes were called *Pylæ*, or gates. *Pylæ Syriæ*, between Mount Amanus and the sea, was a celebrated pass.

90. The most northern parts of Asia were included under the general terms *SARMATIA* on the W. and *SCYTHIA* on the E. The latter was again divided by the chain of Mount Imaus, into *Scythia intra Imaum*, and *Scythia extra Imaum*, countries little known and of uncertain extent (now Siberia).

91. In the S. of Sarmatia is the peninsula, then called *Taurica Chersonesus*, now *Crimea* or *Crim*



*Tartary*. Between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the *Hyrceanian* or Caspian Sea, were *Iberia* and *Albania*, now Georgia and Circassia, countries intersected by the Caucasus Mountains, subdued and added to the Roman empire by Pompey, about 63 B.C. The inhabitants of Albania have always been famed for their fine blue eyes.

92. Of the eastern portions of Asia, beyond the Indus, the ancients knew little more than the name, as *Serica* (Chinese Tartary), *Sinarum Regio* (China), *India intra Gangem* (Hindoostan), *India extra Gangem* (Thibet, Birman empire, &c.).

93. The Asiatic islands were *Taprobane* (Ceylon), *Jabadi* (Sumatra), *Proconnesus* (Marmora); *Cyprus*, sacred to Venus, its chief towns were *Paphos*, w., noted for the temple of the goddess; *Citium* on the E., the birth-place of Zeno the Stoic, 362 B.C.; *Salamis* (Famagusta), on the E., built by Teucer, after his return from the Trojan war in 1184 B.C.; *Arsinoë*, on the E.; *Lapäthus* and *Soli* on the N.; the latter built by Philocyprus, by the advice, and named in honour of Solon, who died there 558 B.C. *Tamasea* was a beautiful plain sacred to the goddess of beauty. It was in this place that Venus gathered the golden apples by means of which Hippomenes was enabled to surpass Atalanta in the race.

94. In the *Ægean* Sea may be noted the islands, *Tenedos*, opposite to Troy, to which the Greeks retired to await the success of their stratagem of the wooden horse, 1184 B.C.; *Lesbos* (Mytelene), famous for its wine, for the beauty of the women, and as

being the birth-place of many eminent persons, as *Sappho*, the poetess, called the tenth Muse, and from whom the Sapphic verse is named, 600 B.C.; *Alcæus*, poet, contemporary with Sappho, the inventor of the Alcaic verses; *Arion*, a famous lyric poet and musician, who flourished about 625 B.C.; *Terpander*, poet and musician, 675 B.C., who is said to have quelled an insurrection at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes.

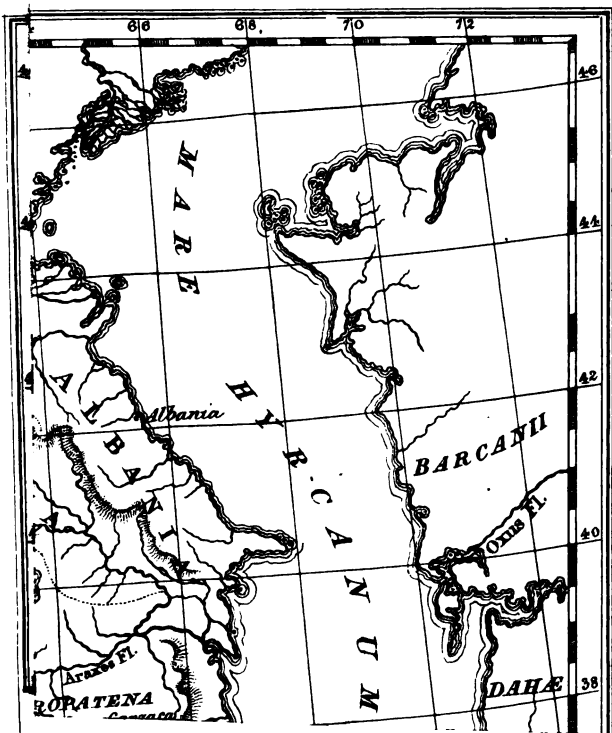
95. *Chios* (Scio), celebrated for its wine. *Samos*, sacred to Juno, where she had a magnificent temple. It was the birth-place of Pythagoras, thence called the Samian Sage, who flourished 539 B.C. *Patmos* (Patmosa) has a large harbour, near which are some broken columns, the most ancient in that part of Greece. Thither the Romans generally banished their culprits, and it was there that, during his banishment, St. John wrote the Revelations, 96 A.D.

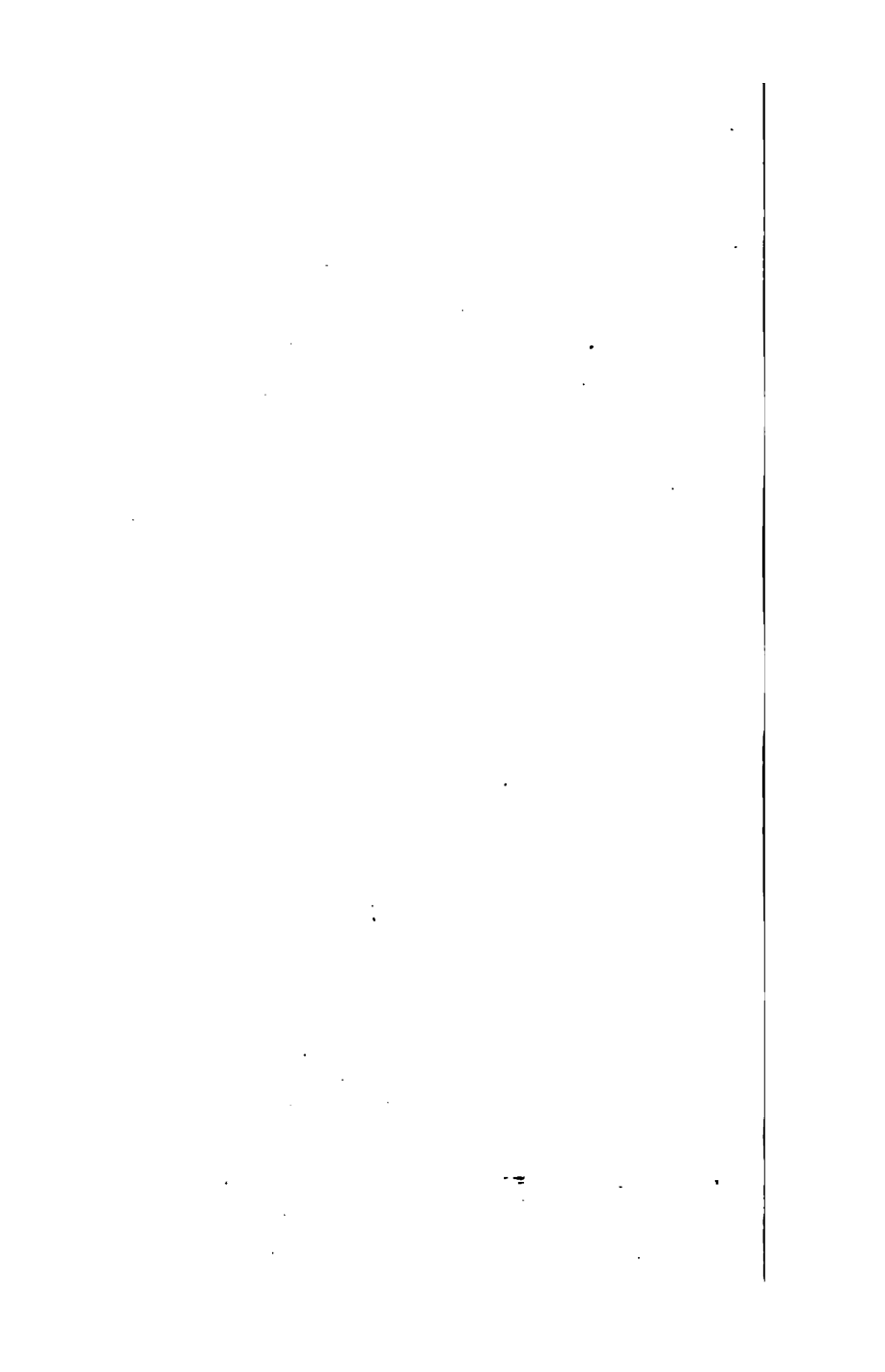
96. *Co*, *Coos*, or *Cos* (Zia or Stanco), noted for its fertility, for its wines and silk-worms, and for the manufacture of silk and cotton of a beautiful and delicate texture. It gave birth to *Hippocrates*, *Apelles*, and *Simonides*; the *first* was a celebrated physician, who delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, 430 B.C., and died 361 B.C., aged 99; the *second* was an eminent painter, in the age of Alexander the Great, who honoured him so much that he forbade any one but Apelles to draw his picture; the *third* was a celebrated poet, who flourished 538 B.C., and wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatic pieces, esteemed for their elegance and sweetness.

97. *Rhodus* (Rhodes), famed for the siege it sustained against Demetrius Poliorcetes about 304 B.C., and for the colossal statue of Apollo, 105 feet high, between the legs of which ships sailed into the harbour. It was the work of Chares, who employed 12 years in its construction. It was begun 300 B.C., reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was partly demolished by an earthquake in 224 B.C., and sold by the Saracens to a Jew, 672 A.D., who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which was £36,000 English money.

98. The principal RIVERS of Asia were the *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, *Ganges*; *Cyrus* (Kur), and *Araxes* (Aras), flowing into the Caspian Sea; *Choraspes* (Ahwas), into the Persian Gulf; *Oxus* (Gihon or Amu) and *Taxartes* (Sirr or Sihon) into the Sea of Aral; *Halys* (Kisil-Irmak) and *Sangarius* (Sakaria) into the Euxine; *Hermus* (Sarabat) and *Meander* (Minder) into the Ægean Sea; *Orontes*, by Antioch; and the Jordan into the Dead Sea; *Rha* (Volga) and *Tanais* (Don).

99. The SEAS, STRAITS, &c. *Palus Mæotis* (Sea of Azof), *Cimmerian Bosphorus* (Straits of Caffa or Yenikale), *Pontus Euxinus* (Black Sea), *Thracian Bosphorus* (Straits of Constantinople), *Propontis* (Sea of Marmora), *Hellespont* (Dardanelles or Gallipoli), *Ægean Sea* (Archipelago), *Mare Internum* (Levant), *Mare Hyrcanum* (Caspian Sea), *Sinus Arabicus* (Red Sea), *Mare Erythræum* (Arabian Sea), *Sinus Gangeticus* (Bay of Bengal).





## CHAPTER II.

## AFRICA.

1. OF the large continent now known by this name, the ancients were acquainted with little more than the n. coast ; and of this portion only the district including the kingdom of Carthage (Tunis) was emphatically called *Africa*, which is said to be derived from *Melec-Yafric*, a king of Arabia, who, in early times, conquered and colonized this part of the continent.

2. The different states, in their order from e. to w., were Egypt, Marmarica, Cyrenaica, Syrtica, Africa, Numidia, Mauritania, Gætulia, and the Desert of Lybia.

3. *ÆGYPTUS* (Egypt), by the Jews called Mizraim, was sometimes reckoned among the Asiatic kingdoms, and is said to have been founded by Menes or Mizraim, the son of Ham, 2188 B.C.

4. It flourished for 1663 years, under kings who assumed the general title of *Pharaoh*, (with a short interruption by the Hikshoz, or Arabian Shepherd Kings,) was conquered by *Cambyses*, king of Persia, 525 B.C., revolted in 414 B.C., was re-conquered by Ochus, 350 B.C., and shared the fate of the other Persian provinces. At the death of Alexander, 323 B.C., it fell to the share of Ptolemy Lagus, from whom it was governed by monarchs under the title of Pto-

lemy, until it was reduced by Augustus to a Roman province, 30 B.C.

5. Ancient Egypt, bounded E. by the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez ; S. by Ethiopia ; W. by Lybia ; and N. by the Mediterranean, comprehended, within limits of no very great extent, a prodigious number of cities, (20,000 were reckoned under Amasis, 526 B.C., and a very great population. It was divided into three parts, viz.: Upper Egypt or Thebais, the most southern part ; Middle Egypt, or Heptanomis, so called from its seven nomi or districts ; and Lower Egypt, the N., including the Delta and all the country as far as the Red Sea, and along the Mediterranean to Mount Casius.

6. *Thebes* (Said and Luxor), the capital of Thebais, might vie with the noblest cities of the world. Its 100 gates, celebrated by Homer, acquired for it the name of Hecatonpylos, to distinguish it from Thebes in Bœotia ; at each of its gates it could send forth 200 chariots and 10,000 fighting men at once. The ruins of its splendid palaces, temples, tombs, &c., excite the wonder, and claim the admiration, of modern travellers.

7. Other towns of this district were *Syene*, under the Tropic of Cancer, then 24° N., whither Juvenal was banished, noted for its marble quarries. Elephantina, in an island, and Philæ, all on the confines of Ethiopia. Copht, or Coptos, to the N. of Thebes, was the emporium of Indian and Arabian commodities.

8. 2nd.—MEMPHIS, the capital of Middle Egypt, stood on the W. of the Nile, opposite to where its

successor, Grand Cairo, now stands. It once contained many beautiful temples, especially that of the god Apis, and in its neighbourhood still exist the Pyramids, so justly reckoned among the *Wonders of the World*. *Arsinoë*, near which was the artificial lake Mœris, the famous labyrinth, and the statue of Memnon, which was said to utter a melodious sound at sun-rising and a mournful one at sun-setting.

9. 3rd.—LOWER EGYPT, the principal part of which was called the Delta, because, being included between the E. and W. branches of the Nile, it resembles the delta, or Greek D, Δ, in form. The western branch was called *Canopus*, from the pilot of Menelaus, who died from the bite of a serpent and was buried there. The town *Canopus* (now Raschid or Rosetta) was noted for the temple of Serapis. The eastern mouth was called the Pelusian, from *Pelusium*, (now Damietta,) called the Key of Egypt on that side, and therefore strongly fortified.

10. SAIS, more inland, was the ancient capital of the Delta, famous for its many temples; the most celebrated of which was one dedicated to Minerva, (or Isis,) with this inscription: "I am whatever hath been, and is, and shall be; and no mortal hath yet pierced through the veil that shrouds me." In this temple was a room cut out of one stone, which had been conveyed from Elephantis by the labours of 2000 men in three years. It measured on the outside  $31\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 21 feet broad, and 12 feet high.

11. *Heliopolis*, (City of the Sun,) so called from a magnificent temple there, dedicated to that planet,



with which is connected the fable of the Phoenix. *Naucratis*, once famous for its commerce, the birth-place of Athenæus, the grammarian, stood near Canopus. *Tanis*, in the neighbourhood of which the Israelites dwelt, from 1706 B.C. to 1491 B.C., was in the eastern part of the Delta, called the land of *Goshen*, or the *Strangers*.

12. Besides the Canopic and the Pelusian, there were five smaller mouths of the Nile, named from the towns near which the streams flowed, as *Ostium Bolbitinum*, *Sebeniticum*, *Pathmoticum*, *Mendesium*, and *Taniticum*.

13. ALEXANDRIA, near the Canopic, built by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., decorated with the ruins of the once splendid *Memphis*, and intended by the founder as the capital, not only of Egypt, but of all his immense conquests.

14. Being well situated for commerce, it improved rapidly, and has become the grand emporium both of the eastern and the western nations. It was famous for its noble library, collected by the Ptolemies, but burnt by the Saracens, 642 A.D. It was also distinguished for its schools of Theology, Philosophy, Physics, and Astronomy; and to have studied *there* was a sufficient recommendation to all parts of the civilized world.

15. In the bay of Alexandria is the small island of Pharos, on which was erected, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, a tower or light-house for the guidance of mariners, which was also called Pharos, a name that has been applied to all towers erected for a similar pur-

pose. It was the work of Sostratus, whose father, Dexiphanes, had connected the island with the main land by a causeway, 284 B.C. It was of white marble, said to be visible at the distance of 100 miles, and reckoned among the wonders of the world.

16. There were many cities in Egypt with characteristic names, as, *Nilopolis* (City of the Nile), *Heracliopolis* (of Hercules), *Aphroditopolis* (of Venus), *Cynopolis* (of the Dog), *Heliopolis* (of the Sun), *Crocodilopolis* (of the Crocodile), *Panopolis* (of Pan); *Nicopolis*, (the City of Victory,) built by Augustus to commemorate his victory over Anthony and Cleopatra at the battle of Actium, Sept. 2, 31 B.C. *Heroopolis*, (the City of the Shepherd Kings); *Onion*, founded by a colony of Jews, who fled hither with their high-priest, Onias, from the cruelties of Antiochus Epiphanes, who had plundered Jerusalem and persecuted the inhabitants, about 180 B.C. Thebes itself was called *Diospolis* (the City of the Gods).

17. West of Egypt lay the parched sandy desert of *Lybia*; in an oasis of which stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and near it the Fountain of the Sun, whose waters were warm in the morning, cold at noon, hot in the evening, and boiling at midnight. Alexander, wishing to consult the oracle, whose fame had been established eighteen centuries before the Christian *Æra*, after having surmounted many and great difficulties, succeeded in reaching this spot, and was declared by the priest to be the son of Jupiter. But the absurd flattery and falsehood of this decision, destroyed the long established reputation of the

oracle, and in the age of Plutarch, 130 A.D., it was scarcely known.

18. MARMARICA, in the N. of Lybia on the coast. Its inhabitants were swift in running, and pretended to possess some drugs or charm to destroy the poison of serpents. The Psylli, in particular, made it their profession to heal such as had been bitten, by sucking the poison from the wound.

19. CYRENAICA, or Pentapolis, from its five cities, (Barca,) lay W. of Marmarica. Its cities were, *Cyrene*, founded by the Greeks, the birth-place of Carneades the philosopher, who flourished 155 B.C., and who denied that any thing could be perceived or understood in the world, and therefore advised an universal suspension of assent; of *Callimachus*, historian and poet, who, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, kept a school at Alexandria, and had among his pupils Apollonius of Rhodes, whose ingratitude he lashed severely in a satirical poem, under the name of *Ibis*; of *Eratosthenes*, who was the second person entrusted with the care of the Alexandrian Library; he dedicated his time to grammar, philosophy, poetry, and mathematics, and is supposed to be the inventor of the armillary sphere. He has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer and the geometer of the world. He measured a degree of the meridian, determined the extent and circumference of the earth with great exactness, and collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies. At the age of 82 he starved himself to death, 194 B.C.

20. The other towns of this region were *Apollonia*,

an excellent sea-port ; *Barce*, or Ptolemais ; *Arsinoë* ; and *Berenice*, or *Hesperis*, near which were the gardens of the Hesperides, famous for their golden apples, and the residence of the Gorgons, three celebrated sisters, named *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*, who, according to fable, had hair entwined with serpents, hands of brass, wings of a golden colour, their body covered with impenetrable scales, teeth like the tusks of a wild boar, and they turned to stones all those upon whom they fixed their eyes.

21. REGIA SYRTICA, to the w., called *Tripolis*, (Tripoli,) from its three cities, *Leptis Major*, *Cæa*, and *Sabrata*. On the coast dwelt the *Lotophagi*, so named because they fed on the *lotus*, a fruit so delicious that all strangers who tasted it immediately forgot the cares of the world and the charms and attractions of their native country ; here, also, was the lake Tritonis as well as a temple sacred to Minerva. On the coast was Syrtis Major, or the greater quicksand.

22. AFRICA PROPRIA comes next, the capital of which was *Carthage*, founded by a Tyrian colony under their queen, Dido, about 869 B.C. This state, so long the formidable rival and most inveterate enemy of Rome, by its enterprising spirit and its extensive commerce, became one of the most important and opulent states of antiquity ; made herself mistress of *Spain*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and even, for a time, of *Italy* itself ; flourished for above 700 years, and was destroyed by Scipio Africanus about 147 B.C.

23. The first of the three memorable Punic wars was caused by the Mamertini, a body of Italian mer-

cenaries in Sicily. It began 264 B.C., lasted 23 years, and was concluded by the Carthaginians suing for peace. The second, 218 B.C., which lasted 17 years, originated in the siege of Saguntum in Spain by the famous Annibal, who had sworn enmity to the Romans, and who thus violated the treaty that had been made with them. It was decided by the battle of *Zama*, in which Annibal was entirely defeated by Scipio Africanus, 201 B.C. The third, 151 B.C., lasted about 4 years. It was the effect of despair: for the Carthaginians, being cruelly deceived and oppressed by the Romans, found themselves under the sad necessity of submitting to the caprice and injustice of their enemies, or of sacrificing their lives in defence of their gods and their country. They chose the latter; and after a noble and desperate struggle for independence, the war was finished by the entire destruction of their city by Scipio Africanus the Second, 147 B.C. During 17 days Carthage was burning, and those who disdained to become prisoners of war perished in the flames which were destroying their habitations.

24. The other towns of note in this district were *Tunes* (Tunis), where Regulus was defeated and taken prisoner by Xanthippus during the first Punic war; *Utica* (Satcor), on the bay of Carthage, where Cato the younger killed himself, 46 B.C., after the battle of Pharsalia, to avoid falling into Cæsar's hands. Near Utica was the river *Bagrada* (Megerda), where the soldiers of Regulus, after much difficulty, killed a serpent 120 feet long. *Thapsus*, where Julius Cæsar

defeated Juba, king of Numidia, and Scipio; *Adrumetum*; and *Clupea*, near *Promontorium Mercurii* (Cape Bona). On the coast was Syrtis Minor, or the less quick-sand (now Gulf of Gabes).

25. NUMIDIA (now Algiers and Bildulgerid) was for some time divided into the kingdom of the Massyli, governed by Massinissa, the ally of the Romans; and that of the Massæsyli under Syphax, who forsook the Romans, married Sophonisba, daughter of Asdrubal, and joined himself to the interests of Carthage; he was defeated and taken by Massinissa, and died in prison 201 B.C., and his possessions given to his rival and conqueror.

26. This was also the kingdom of Jugurtha, whose name and exploits have been immortalized by the writings of Sallust, and who was starved to death in prison, 106 B.C. *Cirtha* was the capital; on the coast were, *Tabrāca*, near forests abounding in monkeys; *Hippo Regius*, the episcopal seat of St. Augustine, who died 430 A.D.; and *Rusuccurum* (supposed to be Algiers): in the interior were, *Vacca*, *Sicca*, and *Zama*, memorable for the defeat of Annibal, 201 B.C.; on the confines of the desert, abounding in snakes, were *Thala* and *Capsa*.

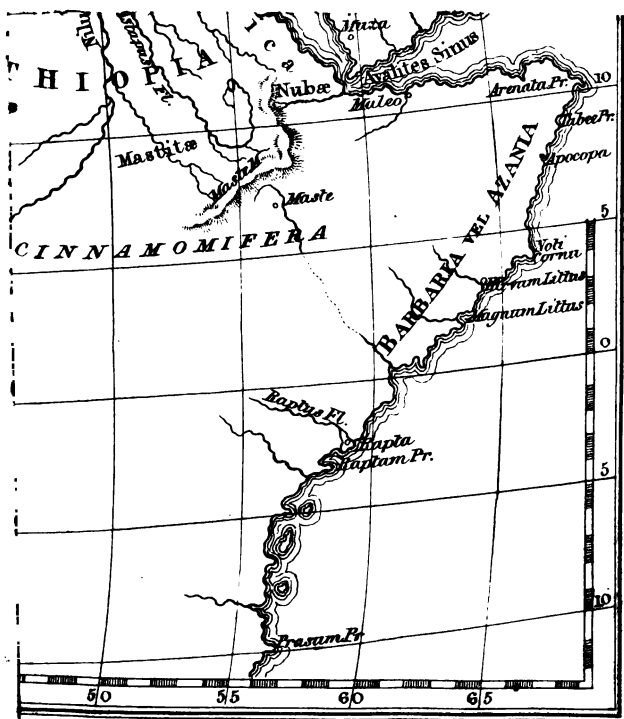
27. MAURITANIA, separated from Numidia by the river Mulucha, was divided into two parts; the eastern called *Cæsariensis*, from the town *Cæsarea*; the western, *Tingitana*, from *Tingis* (now Tangiers), and included what are now called *Morocco* and *Fez*. To the south were the *Gætuli* and *Garamantes*, people known only by name, ranging the desert now called *Zahara*.

28. *ÆTHIOPIA*, a name generally and indefinitely applied to all the countries to the south of Egypt, &c., and divided into the eastern and western. *Abyssinia* and its inhabitants were little known, though Homer has styled them the justest of men and the favourites of the gods. The ancients have given the name of *Æthiopia* to every country whose inhabitants are of a black colour. Its chief town was *Saba*, called *Me-roë* by Cambyzes, from his wife and sister, in an island of the same name in the Nile. On the coast lived the Troglodites or dwellers in caves.

29. To the s. of *Æthiopia* was *Cinnamomifera* or the country producing cinnamon; and *Barbaria* or *Azania*. Extending westward were the *Garamantes*, *Nigritæ*, *Meiano-Gætuli*, *Salathi*, &c.

30. Around the coasts are found, *Avalites Sinus* (Strait of Babelmandeb); *Arenata Promontorium* (Cape Gardafui), opposite to which was the island *Dioscoridis* (Socotra), famous for aloes; *Noti Cornu* (Cape das Baxas); *Raptus Flumen* (Great River); *Prasum Promontorium* (Cape Delgado), the boundary of Roman geography on the east.

31. On the west were *Cephas* and *Mandrus Montes* (Sierra Leone); *Massilholus Fl.* (River Grande); *Stachir Fl.* (River Gambia); *Daradus Fl.* (R. Senegal); *Arsinarium* and *Ryssadium Pr.* (Cape Verd); *Gannuria Pr.* (Cape Blanco); *Herculis Pr.* (Cape Geer); *Rusabis* (Mogador); *Fretum Herculeum* (Straits of Gibraltar), &c.





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## CHAPTER III.

## EUROPE.

1. EUROPE, one of the three grand divisions of the earth known among the ancients, is said to derive its name from *Europa*, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, who is supposed to have lived 1552 B.C. The fable says that Jupiter, in the disguise of a bull, carried her away and gave her name to this quarter of the globe.

2. Though inferior in extent, it has for many ages been superior to the others in the learning, power, and abilities of its inhabitants. The southern countries, though now the most degraded, were once the the only nations possessed of civilization, viz.:

Hellas.	. . . . .	Greece.
Italia . . . . .		Italy.
Hispania, or Iberia		Spain.
Lusitania . . . .		Portugal.

3. The middle and northern divisions of Europe remained in obscurity, until the Romans, by means of conquest, became gradually acquainted with them. It is to that people that we are indebted for most of, if not all, the accounts we have relative to these countries.

4. The principal divisions of Middle Europe were *Illyricum*, *Mæsia*, *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*,

and *Epirus*, now forming European Turkey; *Noricum*, now Austria; *Dacia* (Transylvania and Wallachia), *Pannonia* (Hungary), *Helvetia* (Switzerland), *Gallia* (France and the Netherlands).

5. The northern divisions least known were,  
*Scandinavia* or *Scandia* . . . Norway and Sweden.  
*Chersonesus Cimbrica* . . . Denmark.  
*Sarmatia Europea* . . . Russia to the Tanais.  
*Germania* . . . . Germany and Holland.

6. The principal European rivers were, *Rha* (Volga), *Tanais* (Don), *Ister* or *Danubius* (Danube), *Rhenus* (Rhine), *Rhodanus* (Rhône), *Ligeris* (Loire), *Sequana* (Seine), *Iberus* (Ebro), and the *Tagus*.

7. The principal capes of ancient Europe were,  
*Promontorium Artabrum* . . . Finisterre.  
*Sacrum* . . . St. Vincent.  
*Herculis* . . . Spartivento.  
*Tenari* . . . Matapan.  
*Maleæ* . . . St. Angelo.  
*Calpe* . . . Rock of Gibraltar.

8. The principal mountains were, *Apennini*, *Pyrennæi*, *Alpes*, the *Riphæi*, in *Sarmatia*, regarded as the source of the Tanais (Don); the term *Riphæan* was very generally applied to any cold mountain in a northern country (perhaps the Uralian). *Rhodope*, in Thrace; *Hæmus*, between Thrace and Thessaly. *Olympus* (now Lacha), in Macedonia and Thrace, covered with pleasant woods, caves, and grottoes, and enjoying an eternal spring. The ancients, supposing that it touched the heavens with its summit, there placed the residence of the gods, and the court of

Jupiter; *Parnassus*, in Phocis, sacred to the Muses; the chain of *Pindus*, between Macedonia and Epirus.

9. The volcanoes were *Ætna* on the E. side of Sicily, and *Vesuvius*, near Naples. Pindar, who flourished 480 B.C., is the first who mentions the eruptions of *Ætna*.

“By snowy *Ætna*, nurse of endless frost,  
The pillar'd prop of heaven, for ever pressed;  
Forth from whose nitrous cavern, issuing rise,  
Pure liquid fountains of tempestuous fire,  
That veil in ruddy mists the noon-day skies,  
While wrapt in smoke the eddying flames aspire,  
Or gleaming thro' the night with hideous roar  
Far o'er the reddening main huge rocky fragments  
pour.”

10. *Mount Ætna*, or *Gibello*, rising 10,870 feet above the level of the sea, was in ancient fable the forge of *Vulcan*, in which the *Cyclops* made thunderbolts for Jupiter. It is 180 miles round at the base, and its crater forms a circle  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference. Geologists are of opinion that it has been an active volcano for at least 10,000 years. Thucydides (431 B.C.) records an eruption that happened 734 B.C.; one which began 1664 A.D., lasted 14 years; that of 1693 A.D. accompanied by an earthquake, overturned the town of Catania, 10 miles distant, and buried no fewer than 18,000 persons in its ruins.

11. *Vesuvius* (Mount Soma), in Campania, is about 3780 feet in perpendicular height. It is spoken of

in the Augustan age as being covered with orchards and vineyards. The first eruption of this volcano happened 79 A.D., in the reign of Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, overturned and buried several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, scattering its burning ashes as far as Lybia, Egypt, and Syria; it proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Since then the eruptions have been frequent: above 30 are recorded. *Hecla*, in Iceland, was unknown to the ancients.

12. GRÆCIA.—This celebrated country has at all times been an object of great interest both to the poet and the historian. It has excited universal admiration and praise, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and, above all, for the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants.

13. It is bounded on the w. by the *Ionian Sea*, E. by the *Ægean*, S. by the Mediterranean, and N. by *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, or *Dalmatia*; and divided into four large provinces: *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia* or *Hellas*, and *Peloponnesus*.

14. The Greeks have been called Achæans, Argians, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenians, Ionians, Myrmidons, and Pelasgians; and the most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, Træzene, Salamis, Megara, Pylos, &c.

15. The expedition of the Argonauts (1263 B.C.) first rendered the Greeks respectable among their neighbours; and the wars of Thebes (1225 B.C.) and

of Troy (1194 B.C.) gave their heroes an opportunity to display their skill and valour in the field of battle. The simplicity of their manners for a long time kept them virtuous, and made them more ambitious of fame than desirous of riches.

16. The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Plataea, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority the courage of a *few*, animated by patriotism, can obtain over millions of undisciplined barbarians. The annals of Greece abound in singular proofs of heroism and resolution.

17. While the Greeks rendered themselves illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were assisted by conquest, and received fresh lustre from the application and industry of their professors. The labours of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators; and eloquence seemed so nearly allied to the military profession, that he was despised by his soldiers who could not address them upon any emergency with a spirited and well-delivered oration.

18. The different ages of Greece may be thus enumerated. The *barbarous or heroical age* was distinguished by the exploits of Theseus, and the siege of Troy. Lycurgus and Solon gave name to the *age*

*of legislation.* In the *age of liberty* flourished Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Pericles and Alcibiades rendered the age in which they lived the *age of luxury and of the arts.* Socrates presents the most illustrious character in the *age of philosophy.* At the close of all was the *age of Philip and Alexander,* or the period of restless and destructive ambition.

For some time Greece submitted to the yoke of Alexander and his successors; and at last, after a spirited though ineffectual struggle in the Achæan league, it fell under the power of Rome, 148 B.C., and became one of its dependent provinces, governed by a pro-consul.

19. HELLAS, or GRÆCIA PROPRIA, was bounded on the N. by Mounts *Othrys* and *Œta*, separating it from Thessaly; W. by the Ionian Sea, and the river Achelous, separating it from Epirus; S. by the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs; and on the E. by the Ægean Sea. It was divided into the states of *Doris*, *Ætolia*, *Locris*, *Phocis*, *Bœotia*, *Attica*, and *Megaris*.

20. *Doris*, between Mount *Œta* and the northern extremity of Mount Parnassus, was a small territory, but the parent of many larger states, the most celebrated of which was that at the S.W. point of Asia Minor, of which *Halicarnassus* was once the capital; it was called *Tetrapolis*, from its four cities, Pindus or Dryopis, Erineum, Citium, and Borium. The Dorians joined the Heraclidæ in their invasion and recovery of the Peloponnesus, 1104 B.C., and thus secured their establishment in that country.

21. *Ætolia*, W. of *Doris*, was bounded N. by Thes-

saly, w. by the river Achelous, and s. by the Gulf of Corinth. Its principal towns were *Calydon*, on the Evenus, the birth-place of Tydeus and Meleager, brothers, two celebrated heroes. The former signalized himself in the Theban war, 1225 B.C., being one of the seven heroes who fought against Eteocles. Meleager distinguished himself in the Argonautic expedition, and afterwards by freeing his country from enemies that had invaded it, and from the wild boar that for a time spread terror around.

22. Diana, having been offended by some neglect, sent, as a punishment, a huge wild boar to lay waste the country, which seemed invincible on account of its size. It soon became a public concern, all the neighbouring princes assembled to destroy this terrible animal, and nothing became more famous in mythological history, than the hunting of the Caledonian boar.

23. They attacked the monster with great fury, and it was at last killed by Meleager. The conqueror presented the head and skin to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured, and who had first wounded the animal. *Naupactus* (Lepanto), on the gulf to which it gives its modern name, where the Heraclidæ built the ships that conveyed them to the Peloponnesus; hence called Naupactus, from *ναυς*, a ship, and *πηγυρις*, to join. Near this place, in 1571 A.D., a naval engagement took place between the Christians and the Turks, which proved disastrous to the latter, and in which Cervantes, the author of *Don Quixote* lost his left hand; to the s.w. is the promontory of Antirrhium,



which, with Rhium on the opposite coast, forms the *Dardanelles of Lepanto*, about a mile asunder, leading from the gulf of Corinth or Lepanto into the Ionian Sea.

24. The *Ætolians* were covetous and illiberal, and were little known in Greece till after Lacedæmon and Athens had exhausted themselves by mutual quarrels, when they began to take the lead in the affairs of Greece; this excited the envy of their neighbours, and the *Ætolians* sought the alliance of Rome.

25. Being harshly treated by the Romans, they united themselves with Antiochus, king of Syria, but after an ineffectual struggle, they were subdued by Fulvius the consul, 152 B.C., and obliged to submit to very severe terms, for a long time enduring many miseries from internal discord and Roman cruelty.

26. *LOCRI* was a narrow tract extending from the river *Evenus* and the gulf of Corinth to the Malian bay, N.W. point of Eubœa. The people were divided into three tribes, as, the *Locri Ozolæ*, *Epicnemidii*, and *Opuntii*.

27. The *Ozolæ*, called also *Epizephyrii* from their western situation, bordered on the gulf of Crissa; their principal town was Amphissa, a town of great strength, in which was a temple of Minerva.

28. To the N.E. were the *Epicnemidii*, so named from Mount Cnemis, near which they dwelt: their towns were *Naricia* or *Naryx*, the city of *Ajax Oileus*, *Thronium*, and *Anthela*.

29. The *Opuntii*, near Phocis and Eubœa, derived their name from *Opus*, their chief town, the

port of which, called Cynos, was on the river Euripus.

30. THERMOPYLÆ is a narrow pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis, receiving its name from some hot springs and baths there. It has a large ridge of mountains on the w., and the sea on the e., with deep marshes, being about 60 paces wide, in the narrowest part only 25 feet. It is memorable for the check that was here given to the career of Xerxes, 480 B.C., when the brave Leonidas and his faithful band of 300 Spartans firmly opposed and thrice repulsed the hosts of Persia, until, by the treachery of Ephialtes, they were surrounded and overwhelmed by multitudes, when, in obedience to the laws of their country, they died covered with honourable wounds.

31. The Amphictyonic council was frequently held at Thermopylæ as well as at Delphos. It was established by Amphictyon, son of Deucalion and king of Athens, about 1495 B.C., whose object was to unite in the sacred bond of amity the several states admitted into it, to oblige them to undertake the defence of each other, and to be equally vigilant for the happiness and prosperity of their country.

32. It was to be the protector of the Oracle of Delphos, and the guardian of its riches; and the arbiter in all political and religious differences.

33. PHOCIS lay to the s. of Locris, and through it extended the chain of lofty mountains, among which was *Parnassus* (Halicoro), which, for its grandeur and beauty, the poets consecrated to the Muses; it

had two summits, one sacred to Apollo, the other to Bacchus. In a valley at the foot, stood the town of *Delphi*, famous for its temple and oracle, close to the Castalian fountain, a draught of which, it was fabled, communicated the spirit of poetry.

34. Near the town were celebrated the Pythian Games, in memory of Apollo's victory over the serpent Python, and here the Amphictyonic council assembled in the spring.

35. It was believed and maintained that Delphi (now Castri) was in the very centre of the earth's surface, and therefore called *Omphalos* or *Terræ umbilicus*; for the poets say that Jupiter sent forth two doves, one from the E. and the other from the W., which met at the place where the temple of Delphi was built.

36. *Elatea*, on the Cephissus, was the capital of Phocis, the capture of which by Philip of Macedon, first aroused the attention of the Greeks to the dangerous ambition of that monarch, and Demosthenes has given an animated description of the consternation caused in Athens by this event.

37. *Cirrha*, on the small river Plistus, was esteemed the port of Delphi; near this was *Crissa*, from which an inlet of the gulf was called *Sinus Crissæus* (now bay of Salona); and *Anticyra*, more anciently called *Cyparissa*, celebrated for the production of hellebore, a plant esteemed of infinite service in the cure of diseases, particularly of insanity.

38. At the time of the Persian invasion, 480 B.C., the Phocians exerted themselves for the liberty of

Greece, and Xerxes, in revenge, sent a large army to lay waste their country, and to plunder the temple of Delphi. The greater part of his soldiers were destroyed by earthquakes and lightning ; the inhabitants, encouraged by these appearances of divine assistance, rose in a body and cut the rest in pieces.

39. During the Peloponnesian wars, 431 B.C., the Phocians sided with the Spartans, and thereby provoked the inveterate hostility of the Thebans, who sought an opportunity for revenge, which was soon afforded them.

40. The Phocians ploughed up a piece of ground dedicated to Apollo, and for this the Amphictyonic Council, at the instigation of the Thebans and others, imposed a heavy fine, which the Phocians refused to pay, and had recourse to arms to resist the enforcement of it.

41. Hence arose the sacred war, 355 B.C., in which most of the states of Greece bore a part. The Phocians were assisted only by Athens, Sparta, and one or two small states of Peloponnesus, but, animated by the eloquence, and aided by the riches of Philomelus, one of their noblest citizens, they made a vigorous resistance, but were overpowered, and severely treated by the victors, though by the favour of the Athenians they eventually recovered their former consequence.

42. In 278 B.C., their country was invaded by a large body of Gauls, under Brennus, whose object was to plunder the rich temple of Delphi ; they were, however, defeated, and almost all destroyed by the Delphians.

43. BÆOTIA lay in the N.E. of Græcia Propria, on the shores of the Euripus or strait between Eubœa and the continent, to the N. of Attica. It has been successively called Aonia, Mesapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis, and now forms part of Livadia.

44. Though a fertile region, its atmosphere was generally thick and heavy, so as, in the general opinion, to impart a correspondent dulness to the inhabitants, who were reckoned rude and illiterate, fonder of bodily strength than of mental excellence; yet it produced many illustrious men forming splendid exceptions to the general character.

45. It was the native country of *Hercules* and *Bacchus*; of *Hesiod*, the poet, contemporary with *Homer*, 907 B.C.; of *Pindar*, poet, who celebrated the victors in the Olympic Games, 480 B.C.; of *Epaminondas* and *Pelopidas*, illustrious warriors and statesmen, who raised their country to a state of freedom and independence it had not enjoyed before, and which it lost at their death.

46. *Thebes*, the capital, is said to have been built by Cadmus, who came from Phœnicia, 1493 B.C., and who first introduced letters into Greece. It stood on the river Ismenos, was ornamented with seven gates, and therefore called *Heptapylus*. The citadel was called *Cadmea*.

47. To the s. was *Platœa*, near Mount Cithæron, where the Persian army under Mardonius, was completely destroyed by the united valour of the Athenians, Spartans, and Platæans, 479 B.C. During the Peloponnesian war, the Spartans cruelly sacrificed

this city to the jealousy and revenge of the Thebans, who were enraged with the Plataeans for having sought the alliance of the Athenians in preference to theirs. *Leuctra*, near the lake Copais, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, under their king Cleombrotus, 371 B.C.; *Coronea*, near Mount Helicon; *Chæronea*, where Philip of Macedon, having defeated the Athenians, became absolute master of Greece, 338 B.C.: it was the birth-place of Plutarch, the biographer, who flourished 106 A.D.; *Lebadæa*, (whence comes the modern name *Livadia*,) remarkable for the cave and oracle of Trophonius; according to Pliny, no moles could live there; *Orchomenos*, famous for a temple of the Graces, built by Eteocles; and near it was the Acidalian fountain, in which Venus and the Graces used to bathe.

48. Near the Corinthian Gulf was *Thespia*, sacred to the Muses, *Creusa* was its port; *Ascra*, the birth-place of Hesiod. *Aulis*, on the Euripus, was the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet when preparing for the war of Troy. Here they were detained by contrary winds, by the anger of Diana, whose favourite stag had been killed by Agamemnon, the commander of the forces. The oracle declared that nothing but the sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter could appease the resentment of the goddess; who, however, relented, substituted a goat of uncommon size and beauty to be sacrificed, conveyed Iphigenia into *Tauris*, and there made her priestess of Diana's temple; *Tanagra*, the birth-place of the celebrated poetess

Corinna, who was five times victorious in the poetic contests over Pindar, her rival and competitor; and *Delium*, noted for a battle, 424 B.C., during the Peloponnesian war, in which Alcibiades saved the life of Socrates, his friend and instructor, who had fought most bravely, and of whom it was said that if all had behaved like Socrates, the Athenians might have been the victors instead of the vanquished. This town or village derived its name from a temple of Apollo, built in imitation of the one in Delos.

49. In the heroic ages Thebes seems to have been one of the most powerful of the Grecian States, though it rapidly declined. It is conspicuous in history for the misfortunes and civil discords of its kings, which weakened the power of the government, and broke the spirit of the people.

50. King Laius was informed by an oracle that he would be slain by his son; to prevent this he ordered his child, Œdipus, to be destroyed, but the servant who had the charge not having the heart to kill it, left it to its fate on mount Cithæron, where it was found by a shepherd and adopted by Polybus, king of Corinth. When arrived at man's estate, Œdipus, in his journey to Delphi, accidentally met and killed his father.

51. About this time the Sphinx, a monster with the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and a human voice, depopulated the Theban territories, devouring all who could not solve an

enigma that she had proposed, viz.: what animal is it that in the morning goes upon *four* legs, at noon upon *two*, and in the evening upon *three*?

52. Œdipus solved it by declaring it to be *man*: who, when an infant, crawls upon all fours; when grown up, walks erect; and when old, leans on a staff. Upon this, the Sphinx killed herself through vexation, and Œdipus was chosen king, when he married Jocasta, the queen dowager, without being aware that she was his own mother. On the discovery of his crime he tore out his eyes, and was banished from Thebes. His sons, Eteocles and Poly-  
nices, agreed to reign each a year in turn; but the former, charmed with the possession of power, refused to resign it at the end of the year.

53. Hence arose the civil war, 1225 B.C., which proved fatal to many of the bravest Grecian leaders, and in which the two brothers fell by each other's hand. These events form the subject of an epic poem, called the "*Thebaid*," by Statius, who flourished 95 A.D.

54. During the Persian invasion, the Thebans did not lend any effectual assistance to the defenders of Grecian liberty, for which they were afterwards punished by Pausanias, the Spartan general.

55. In the first two Peloponnesian wars, they adhered faithfully to Sparta, but were badly rewarded; for when the Spartans, by their victory at Ægospotamus, had become masters of Greece 405 B.C., they established in Thebes an oligarchy of their own partizans, who brought the state to the verge of ruin.



56. It, however, recovered its liberty by the valour of Pelopidas, and under him and his friend Epaminondas, it became the first state of Greece. But with them perished the glory, and almost the existence, of Thebes; it shared, with Athens, the disastrous effects of the battle of Chæronea, 338 B.C. After the death of Philip it made an ineffectual struggle to recover its liberty, but was totally demolished by Alexander, and though it was afterwards rebuilt by Cassander, it never regained any greatness, and in the time of Augustus, Strabo mentions it as an insignificant village. The chief mountains of Bœotia were *Helicon*, with the fountains Hippocrene and Aganippe, sacred to the Muses; *Pimpla*, on the borders of Phocis, dedicated to the same divinities; *Dirce*, near Thebes; and *Cithæron*, on the borders of Megaris, s. of the river Asopus, sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. On this mountain Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs, and Hercules killed an immense lion.

57. ATTICA was bounded N. by Bœotia, E. by the Ægean Sea (Archipelago), S. by the *Saronic* Gulf, now Gulf of Engia, and W. by Megaris. The term *Actia*, or *Actè*, signifying *shore*, was also applied to it, from its maritime situation.

58. *Athens*, its capital, was originally called *Cecropia*, in honour of *Cecrops*, who, with an Egyptian colony, founded the city about 1556 B.C., and afterwards *Athenæ*, from the Greek name of Minerva, who was chosen as its patroness and protectress; by the inhabitants it was termed *Astu*, emphatically, *the city*.

59. It originally occupied only the hill of the *Acropolis*, or citadel, which was strongly fortified on the north by the Pelasgic wall. A southern wall was built by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, and usually called the Cimonian wall. A grand entrance to the citadel was built by Pericles, with an ascent by steps covered with white marble.

60. On the hill were three temples of Minerva, sometimes confounded. In the *first*, she was worshipped as the goddess *Nikè*, or *Victory*; the *second*, named the *Parthenon*, from the perpetual celibacy of the goddess, contained a noble image of her, 39 feet high, of ivory and gold, carved by Phidias, who was reckoned one of the first sculptors of antiquity, and who flourished about 445 B.C., the remains of this temple are at present regarded as the finest specimen of architectural beauty; the *third* was a double building; in one half Minerva was worshipped under the name of Polias, or protectress of the city, the other was sacred to Neptune.

61. Within the walls of this temple were, the *olive tree*, produced by Minerva in her contest with Neptune; the *Diopetes*, or image of the goddess that fell from heaven in the reign of Erichthonius, 1460 B.C., and the *salt fountain*, produced from the earth by a stroke of Neptune's trident. Behind the Parthenon was the *Opisthodomus*, or public treasury; and at the side of the hill was the fountain *Callirhoë*, which principally supplied the citizens with water.

62. In the lower city, the most celebrated edifices were the temple of Jupiter Olympius, begun under

Pisistratus about 540 B.C., but not finished until the reign of the Roman Emperor Adrian, a space of 700 years; the temple of Theseus, built by Cimon, one of the most splendid in Athens; the temple of the eight winds, an octagonal building of great beauty; and the *Pantheon*, or the temple of all the gods, adorned with some of the most splendid works of Praxiteles, another famous sculptor, 324 B.C., who worked on Parian marble on account of its beautiful whiteness, and who carried his art to the greatest perfection, so that as it was said, his statues seemed animated.

63. Besides the temples, there were the *Prytaneum*, in which those who had rendered their country any signal service, were supported at the public expense; the *Odeum*, or theatre of music; and the theatre of *Bacchus*, in which dramatic performances were given.

64. The *Areopagus*, or *Hill of Mars*, was an eminence near the citadel, and so called because that deity is said to have been there tried for the murder of Halirhotius. Here was established the most ancient and venerable tribunal of Athens, and here St. Paul addressed the Athenians, 63 A.D. The *Areopagites*, or *Judges*, took cognizance of murders, impiety, and immoral behaviour, and particularly of *idleness*, which they deemed the cause of all vice. Near it was the *Pnyx*, a small hill, appointed by Solon, 590 B.C., for the assemblies of the people; in simplicity and meanness forming a contrast to the grandeur of the neighbouring buildings.

65. Beyond this lay the *Ceramicus*, or pottery

ground, containing the *forum* or *market-place*, a large square, surrounded on all sides with public buildings and statues ; at the south were the senate-house, and ten statues representative of the ten tribes into which the Athenian people were divided ; at the east were two splendid porticoes, that of *Hermæ*, containing three statues of Mercury, respectively inscribed with the names of the citizens, slaves, and allies, who had distinguished themselves in the Persian war ; and that called *Pœcile*, adorned with splendid paintings, where the philosopher Zeno taught, whence his followers were called *Stoics*, (from *Stoa*, a portico.)

66. Athens had three ports, *Phalerum*, *Munichia*, and *Piræus*. *Phalerum* was the ancient port of Athens, but was found so inconvenient, that it was soon abandoned.

67. *Munichia*, E. of Athens, between *Piræus* and the promontory of *Sunium*, well defended by nature, strongly fortified by art, and a place of great importance ; the Lacedæmonians placed a garrison in it when they had subdued Athens. It had a temple of *Diana*, held so sacred as to form a safe refuge for criminals.

68. *Piræus*, now Porto Leone, at the mouth of the *Cephissus*, was the principal, and is now the only harbour of Athens ; it was joined to the town by two walls of great height and thickness, one built by *Themistocles* after the Persian invasion, 479 B.C., and the other by *Pericles* some years later. It was divided into three large basins, called *Cantharos*, *Aphrodisium*, and *Zea*, and capable of holding 400 ships in

the greatest security. All was destroyed by Lysander the Lacedemonian general, at the termination of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C.

69. There were three principal gymnasia or places of public exercise near the city, where philosophers and rhetoricians used to deliver their lectures.

70. Of these, the most celebrated was the *Academia*, originally the country-seat of the rich *Academus*, who, at great expense, and with much taste, by plantations of trees, and covered walks, had rendered it a delightful spot; it was here that Plato, 388 B.C., opened his school of philosophy, over which he presided for about 40 years, whence his followers were called *Academics*, and thence every place sacred to learning has been called *Academy*.

71. The *Lycæum*, on the opposite side of the city, in a pleasant and salubrious spot, near the banks of the *Ilissus*, was given to Aristotle after his return from Macedon, about 330 B.C.; here for 12 years he taught philosophy; and as he generally instructed his pupils whilst walking about the groves and avenues of this highly cultivated retreat, they received the name of *Peripatetics* (from *peri* about, and *pateo* to walk).

72. The third was *Cynosarges*, situated about a mile from the *Lycæum*, the residence and school of Antisthenes, the founder of the *Cynic sect*.

73. MARATHON, a village ten miles N. of Athens, ever memorable as the place where the first Persian invaders, 100,000 in number, sent by Darius 1st, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, were

completely routed by 10,000 Athenians, under Miltiades, 28th Sept. 490 B.C.; and near this was the village of Rhamnus, where was erected a statue of Nemesis, the goddess of vengeance, 10 cubits or 15 feet high, formed by Phidias, of Parian marble brought by the Persians to raise a trophy of their anticipated victory; to the E. was *Phyle*, a strong fort taken by Thrasybulus, 401 B.C., in his expedition against the thirty tyrants who had been placed over Athens by Lysander the Lacedemonian general three years before.

74. On the Euripus was *Oropus*, noted for the celebrated temple and oracle of *Amphiaræus*, who was famed for his knowledge of futurity; he was at the Calydonian Hunt, in the Argonautic expedition, and at the Theban war; as he was retiring from the battle in his chariot, the earth opened and swallowed him up. Nearer to Athens was *Acharnæ*, where the Lacedemonians encamped when they invaded Attica, 480 B.C.; and *Decelia*, which they fortified by the advice of Alcibiades.

75. To the E. of Athens was *Brauron*, where the statue of Diana, brought from Tauris by Orestes and Iphigenia about 1140 B.C., was preserved until taken away by Xerxes, 480 B.C.; and *Sunium*, a town and promontory at the south-eastern extremity of Attica, celebrated for a splendid temple of Minerva, from the remaining columns of which it is now called Cape Colonna, and is remarkable as the scene of the shipwreck so beautifully described by Falconer.

76. *Eleusis*, W. of Athens, was celebrated for the

grand festivals or mysteries, observed every fifth year in honour of Ceres and Proserpine, introduced by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C., and regarded as the most sacred of all the religious ceremonies of Greece. There were also two remarkable temples at Eleusis; that of Ceres, and that of Triptolemus, the favourite of the goddess, to whom she taught the art of agriculture, whom she sent to carry the knowledge of raising corn to other countries, and who established the worship of his benefactress.

77. The principal mountains of Attica were *Hymettus*, celebrated for its honey; *Pentelicus*, noted for its marble quarries; and *Larium*, rich in silver mines, the produce of which was appropriated by Themistocles to the maintenance of the Athenian fleet.

78. The only rivers of Attica were the *Cephissus* and the *Ilissus*, two small streams that flowed by Athens into the bay of Salamis.

79. MEGARIS was a small territory w. of Attica, its capital *Megara*, a place of great strength, founded about 1131 B.C., on the Sinus Saronicus, was built upon two rocks, is still in being, and preserves its ancient name. At the battle of *Salamis*, 480 B.C., the people of Megara furnished 20 ships, and at *Platæa* they had 300 men under Pausanias; its port was *Nisæa*, destroyed by Pericles; *Crommyon*, near some dangerous rocks, called *Scironia Saxæ*, from *Sciron*, a notorious robber killed by Theseus. According to Ovid he was so cruel and wicked that neither land nor sea would allow his bones a resting

place; they therefore hung suspended in the air until they were changed into these rocks.

80. On the isthmus that connects the Peloponnesus with Hellas stood the town of *Corinthus*, now Corinth or Coranto, a place of considerable trade. It was founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, 1388 B.C., was originally called *Ephyre*, and received its more modern name from *Corinthus*, the son of Pelops. It was also called *Bimaris*, from being situated midway between the Saronicus Sinus (Gulf of Engia), and the Crisseus Sinus (Gulf of Salona), about 60 stadia, or nearly 7 miles from each. Its citadel, considered impregnable, stood on a lofty mountain called *Acro-corinthus*; within its walls was the celebrated fountain Pirene. *Lechæum*, on the Corinthian, and *Cenchræ*, on the Saronic Gulf, were its two ports. Near it the Isthmian games were celebrated every third year in honour of Neptune. The inhabitants were once very powerful and prosperous; and exercised great influence in the affairs of Greece. They colonized Syracuse, 732 B.C., and, by their general Timoleon, delivered it from the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, 347 B.C. They were famous for their skill in the workmanship of metals and earthenware, and for the manufacture of a kind of bronze, generally called Corinthian brass, esteemed of equal value with gold; it was a mixture of copper and zinc with small quantities of gold and silver. The Corinthian war was begun, 395 B.C., by the combination of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against



the Lacedemonians. Corinth bravely resisted the attacks of the Romans, but was totally destroyed and burnt to the ground by L. Mummius, 146 B.C., about the same time that Carthage was destroyed by Scipio.

81. THE PELOPONNESUS.—This part was, in early times, called *Argia*, *Pelasgia*, and *Argolis*, but when Pelops had conquered it and taken possession, it received the name of Peloponnesus or the island of Pelops (from *Pelops nesos*). Its modern name, *Morea* (from *Morus*, a mulberry), has been given on account of the number of mulberry trees there produced. It is a large peninsula, s. of Græcia Propria. It was divided into six provinces, *Achaia Propria*, *Elis*, *Argolis*, *Arcadia*, *Messenia*, and *Laconia*.

82. ACHAIA was the N.W. division; its chief town, *Sicyon*, now Basilico, was the most ancient city in Greece, founded by *Ægialeus*, 2089 B.C. From his grandson, *Apis*, the whole peninsula was called the *Apian Land*. *Dymæ*, *Patræ*, now Patras, *Ægium*, and some other small towns, which, 284 B.C., formed the famous Achæan league, and by their noble efforts, aided by the splendid virtues and abilities of *Aratus* and *Philopœmen*, for a time protracted the destruction of Grecian freedom; they fell under the power of the Romans, 147 B.C.

83. ELIS was a small province s. of Achaia, on the coast of the Ionian Sea; the capital, *Elis*, was the residence of King *Salmonæus*, who imitated thunder by driving a loaded chariot over a brazen bridge; at the same time, lightning was represented by the

waving of torches. For this he is said to have provoked Jupiter, who therefore killed him with a thunderbolt; but it is supposed that he had discovered the composition of gunpowder, and that he fell a victim in trying some experiment.

84. The other towns were *Pisa*, whose inhabitants accompanied Nestor to the Trojan war, and long enjoyed the privilege of presiding at the Olympic games; and *Olympia*, where was a splendid temple of Jupiter, with a statue 50 cubits high, the work of Phidias, reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

85. Near this town were celebrated, every fifth year, games in honour of Jupiter; first instituted by the Idæi Dactyli, 1453 B.C.; restored by Hercules, 1222 B.C., and again revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C. The Olympiads are computed from the victory of Coræbeus the courier, 776 B.C.

86. The principal river was the *Alpheus*, now *Alpheo*, which, the ancients affirmed, passed under the sea, and without mingling with the salt waters, rose again in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, to unite with the fountain Arethusa; so that whatever was thrown into the Alpheus in Elis, reappeared some time after swimming on the surface of Arethusa. Hercules made use of the Alpheus to cleanse the stables of Augeas.

87. ARGOLIS or ARGIA, occupied the N.E. part of Peloponnesus; and its chief town was *Argos*, on the Inachus, a river so called from Inachus, who founded the kingdom; 1856 B.C., and 550 years afterwards, it was united to the crown of Mycenæ. During the

Trojan war, Agamemnon was king of Argos. The inhabitants were called Argivi and Argolici, names often applied to all Grecians indiscriminately.

88. North of Argos were, *Nemæa*, in a wood, near which place, Hercules, in the 16th year of his age, killed a formidable lion that infested the neighbourhood. When the hero found that his club and arrows were useless against an animal whose skin was impenetrable, he squeezed him to death in his arms; this was his first labour; he afterwards established games in memory of his victory; and *Tirynthus*, a favourite residence of Hercules, whence he was called the Tirynthian hero.

89. On the Argolic bay, now *Gulf di Napoli*, were *Nauplia*, now Napoli di Romania, at present as well as formerly, the principal port; *Epidaurus*, noted for a temple of *Æsculapius*, who was called the inventor as well as the god of medicine; he was physician to the Argonauts, 1263 B.C., father of *Machaon* and *Podalirius*, famous physicians at the Trojan war, 1194 B.C., and of *Hygeia*, the goddess of health; *Troezen*, whither the Athenians sent their aged parents, their wives and children, when their city was burnt by Xerxes, 480 B.C., who were kindly received and generously supported by the inhabitants. *Argolis* was called the cradle of the *Greeks*, because here lived the most ancient of those who were so denominated.

90. ARCADIA occupied the centre of the Peloponnesus and was the only inland province; the country of shepherds and agriculturists, and sacred to *Pan*,

their protecting deity, inventor of the musical instrument called *pan-pipes*, and from whom is derived the term *panic*, sudden groundless fear, because he used to terrify the inhabitants without just cause.

91. The chief towns were *Tegæa*, the capital, whose inhabitants disputed with the Athenians the honour of commanding the left wing at the battle of *Platæa*; *Orchomenos*, near the town, river, lake and fountain of *Stymphalus*; the neighbourhood of the lake was infested with numbers of voracious birds, like cranes or storks, that fed upon human flesh, and were called *Stymphalides*: they were destroyed by Hercules; *Mantineia*, where Epaminondas fell in a battle that was at the same time fatal to the glory and liberty of Thebes, 363 B.C.; and *Megalopolis*, built by that general to repress the incursions of the Lacedæmonians; near the ruins of Mantineia is *Tripolitza*, the present capital of the *Morea*.

92. The mountains of Arcadia, with their happy shepherds, were highly celebrated by the poets; such as *Cylene*, the birth-place of *Mercury* or *Hermes*, the messenger of the gods, patron of travellers and shepherds, of merchants and orators, the conductor of the dead, the god of thieves, &c.; *Erymanthus*, where Hercules slew an enormous boar; *Mænalus*, sacred to the Muses; *Parthenius*, the residence of *Atalanta* the swift, whom Hippomenes conquered in the race by means of golden apples; *Parrhasius* and *Lycæus*, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. From the hill *Nonacris* flowed the celebrated river *Styx*, by which the gods were said to swear; as its waters were injurious if not poison-

ous, and as it disappeared in the earth a little below the fountain head, it was fabled to be a river of hell, round which it was said to flow nine times.

93. The kingdom of Arcadia is supposed to have been founded by Pelasgus, contemporary with Cecrops, founder of Athens, 1556 B.C.; the people, for the most part, led a pastoral life, fed on acorns, were skilful warriors, though not fond of war, and able musicians: they thought themselves more ancient than the moon.

94. **MESSENA**, the s.w. division had *Messene*, now Maura-Matra, for its capital, a strongly fortified town; the citadel, called Ithome, was reckoned impregnable; the Spartans besieged it for ten years, when it was at length compelled by famine to surrender, 724 B.C. Other towns were *Pylos*, now Navarino, the city of ancient Nestor, the Pylian sage, who was at the battle of Troy, "to aid in council more than arms;" and *Ira*, the surrender of which, after eleven years' siege by the Spartans, put an end to the second Messenian war, 670 B.C.

95. The Messenians, after many struggles with the Lacedemonians, were at length subdued, and compelled to leave their native country, 453 B.C.; but when Epaminondas had destroyed the supremacy of Sparta, he recalled the descendants of the exiles, and rebuilt their town, 370 B.C.; they were afterwards again subjugated by the Spartans, but not expelled.

96. **LACONIA**, in the s.e., was the most important province, the capital of which was *Sparta* or *Lacedæmon*, though, strictly speaking, the former name was

applied to the city, and the latter to the suburbs. It was situated on the river Eurotas, and at the foot of Mount Taygetus, near which was a cave where children, born with any natural defect, were exposed to perish. *Sparta* was founded by Lelex, 1490 B.C.

97. The city was about six miles in circumference, and divided into five portions occupied by the five different tribes, at some distance from each other, but all connected with a hill in the centre, which served as a citadel; it was at first an open town; Lycurgus, the lawgiver, 884 B.C., established the maxim that "the best defence for a city was the valour of its inhabitants;" but, when no longer animated by the spirit of its institutions, Spartan valour degenerated, and walls were built.

98. The principal public buildings in *Sparta* were the Portico of the Persians, to commemorate the battle of *Platæa*; the *Temple of Minerva*, regarded as a sanctuary or asylum; to this Pausanias fled for refuge when accused of betraying the cause of Greece, and in which he perished by hunger; the *Pæcile* or Picture Gallery, containing more splendid paintings than that of Athens; the temple of Lycurgus, and the tombs or cenotaphs of Hercules and other celebrated heroes and demigods.

99. Other towns of note were *Amyclæ*, noted for a rich and magnificent temple of Apollo, surrounded by delightful groves; famous also for its dogs; *Therapne*, on the Eurotas, the birth-place of Castor and Pollux; it also had a temple to Apollo called Phœbeum; *Gythium*, the principal port of Laconia; *He-*

*los*, destroyed and the inhabitants reduced to slavery, by the Spartans, under Agis III., because they refused to pay the tribute imposed upon them; the name of *Helots* was applied as a mark of infamy to all other slaves and prisoners of war; and *Sellasia*, where the Achæans, by defeating Cleomenes, liberated the Peloponnesus from the power of the Lacedæmonians, 222 B.C.

100. The *Laconian Gulf*, now Gulf of Colochina, was bounded by the capes *Malea*, now St. Angelo; and *Tænarum*, now Matapan; near the latter was a cave, represented by the poets as the entrance to the infernal regions, through which Hercules dragged up the three-headed dog Cerberus; and Orpheus, the sweet musician, was leading up his wife Eurydice, when he lost her by not observing the conditions imposed by Pluto.

101. The kingdoms of the Peloponnesus were for a time possessed by the family of Pelops; but in 1104 B.C., eighty years after the Trojan war, the Heraclidæ or descendants of Hercules, after a banishment of about 120 years, returned, and became masters of the different kingdoms; an event regarded as a remarkable epoch in Grecian history.

102. **THESSALIA.**—Thessaly is described by Herodotus as an extensive plain, embosomed in mountains; having *Olympus* and *Pierus*, N.; *Pelion* and *Ossa*, E.; *Pindus*, W.; and *Othrys* and *Æta*, S.; it was afterwards extended to the *Ægean Sea*, and the *Mælean* and *Pelagic* bays.

103. The plains of Thessaly were highly favour-

able to the breeding of horses, and the Thessalians were the first who introduced the use of cavalry; hence arose the fable of the *Centaurs*, who were supposed to be half man and half horse. The Americans made a similar mistake when they first beheld the Spanish cavalry, supposing the man and horse to be but one animal.

104. Thessaly was divided into five provinces, *Thessaliotis*, *Isticæotis*, *Phthiotis*, *Magnesia*, and *Pelasgiotis*, the last named from the *Pelasgi*, an Asiatic tribe, who are supposed to have been the first inhabitants of Greece, 1883 B.C.

105. The principal cities of the Pelasgi were, *Larissa*, the capital, called *Cremastè* or *sloping*, from its situation; here *Acrisius* was killed by his grandson *Perseus*; here *Achilles* reigned, and Jupiter had a famous temple: *Gomphi*, destroyed by *Cæsar*; *Gonocondylos*, at the entrance to the *Vale of Tempe*; this vale, through which flowed the river *Peneus*, between the mountains *Olympus* and *Ossa* into the *Ægean Sea*, is celebrated by the poets, as the most delightful spot upon earth, with perpetual cool shades and verdant walks, which the warbling of birds rendered more pleasant and romantic, and which the gods often honoured with their presence; it was about five miles in length.

106. *Scotussa*, destroyed by Alexander of Pheræ, 360 B.C.; *Cynocephale*, so named from some hills whose shape resembled *dogs' heads*, where Philip of Macedon was defeated by Quintus Flaminius, 197 B.C.; and *Pharsalus*, near which is the large plain called



*Pharsalia*, noted for the decisive battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, fought May 12th, 48 B.C., in which the former gained the victory, and which is celebrated in a poem entitled *Pharsalia*, written by Lucan, 60 A.D.

107. In *Magnesia*, the most remarkable places were, *Sepias*, a village and promontory, near which the fleet of Xerxes was shattered by a storm; *Demetrias*, now Volo, built by Demetrius Poliorcetes, possessing great commercial advantages; *Melibœa*, the city of Philoctetes, the friend and arm-bearer of Hercules; he was at the Trojan war, and slew Paris, the son of Priam, he afterwards settled in Italy and built a town, *Petilia*, in Calabria; *Iolchos*, the residence of *Jason*, the chief of the Argonauts, and of *Medea*, daughter of *Ætes*, king of Chelchis, by whose help Jason obtained the golden fleece, and whom he afterwards married; *Pagassæ*, where the ship *Argo* was built, and *Aphetæ*, whence it sailed; *Phœræ*, the residence of the tyrant Alexander, who was killed by his wife Thebe, 357 B.C.; and *Thebæ*, near the river Amphrysus, where Apollo fed the herds of king Admetus.

108. In the s. of Thessaly were *Malia*, on the Maliac bay; *Alos*, at the foot of Mount Othrys, near which the combat between the *Centauræ* and *Lapithæ* took place; the *former* were all finally destroyed by Hercules, the *latter* are said to have invented bits and bridles; *Philacæ*, on the coast, the residence of Protesilaus, who went to the Trojan war with 40 vessels, 1194 B.C.; he was the first of the

Greeks who set foot on the shore, and was instantly killed by Æneas or Hector ; he was buried where he fell, and Pliny says that near his tomb certain trees grew to an extraordinary height, which, as soon as they could be seen from Troy, withered and decayed, afterwards grew up again to their former height, and suffered the same vicissitude ; *Dorion*, where Thamyris the musician challenged the Muses to a trial of skill, and being vanquished, was deprived of his voice and sight, and his sweet toned lyre was broken ; *Lamia*, where Antipater was besieged by the Athenians, 323 B.C. ; and *Trachis*, now Zeiton, famous for the determined resistance it made when besieged by the Romans under Acilius, about 170 B.C.

109. The principal inlets of the Ægean Sea on the coast of Thessaly were *Sinus Pelasgicus* or *Pegaseus*, now Gulf of Volo ; and *Sinus Maliacus*, now Gulf of Zeiton.

110. The deluge of Deucalion or the inundation of Thessaly, 1503 B.C., is one of the first events recorded in history, and is supposed to have been caused by the overflowing of the river Peneus, whose regular course was stopped by an earthquake near Mounts Olympus and Ossa.

111. According to Xenophon, there were no fewer than five deluges. The *first* happened under Ogyges, 1764 B.C., and lasted three months ; by which Attica remained waste above 200 years, until the coming of Cecrops, 1556 B.C. The *second*, in the age of Hercules and Prometheus, continued but one month. By the *third*, under another Ogyges, all Attica was again laid

waste. The *fourth* was that of Deucalion, mentioned above. The *fifth* and last, happened a short time before the Trojan war, and its effects are said to have been severely felt by the inhabitants of Egypt.

112. The next remarkable occurrence was the Argonautic expedition, 1263 B.C., the earliest voyage of the Greeks; the object of it was to obtain the celebrated golden fleece from Colchis, which Jason and his companions, after many difficulties and dangers, effected. The country of Colchis was famous for its sheep, and its trade in wool, and the Greeks wished to participate in the advantages thereof, which, by the success of this expedition, they most probably did.

113. The greater part of Thessaly was annexed to Macedon by Philip and his successors; it suffered greatly in the wars between the Romans and the Macedonian and Syrian kings, and also during the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.

114. EPIRUS.—Epirus was bounded N. by Illyricum, E. by Thessaly, S. by Ætolia, and W. by the Ionian Sea; and divided into five provinces, *Acarnania*, *Thesprotia*, *Molossis*, *Chaonia*, and *Orestis*.

115. *Acarnania*, extending from the river *Achelous* to the *Ambracian Gulf* (Gulf of Larta), contained *Stratos*, the capital; the town and promontory of *Actium*, where Augustus defeated Anthony and Cleopatra, 2nd Sept. 31 B.C.; *Nicopolis*, on the opposite side of the gulf, built by Augustus in honour of his victory, and on which he conferred privileges so important that it soon became the most

flourishing city of Epirus; *Anactorium*, built by the Corinthians, and the cause of many quarrels between them and the Corcyreans; Augustus transferred the inhabitants to Nicopolis; and *Amphilochus*, built by the chief of that name after his return from the Trojan war.

116. THESPROTIA lay N. of Acarnania; its chief cities were, *Ambracia*, the residence of Pyrrhus and other Epirote kings; *Ephyra*; and *Butrotum*, now Butrinto, a sea-port, opposite Corcyra (Corfu), visited by Æneas, on his voyage from Troy to Italy.

117. The rivers were *Acheron* and *Cocytus*, which, from the unwholesomeness and dead appearance of their waters, the poets have placed in the infernal regions.

118. MOLOSSIS, on the N.E. of Thesprotia; its chief towns were, *Dodona*, famous for the oracle and temple of Jupiter; and *Passaron*, where the kings of Epirus took the coronation oath. The Molossian dogs were highly esteemed by the ancients.

119. CHAONIA lay N. of the former. It was governed by Helenus, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam and Hecuba, who is said to have named the province in memory of his brother *Chaon*, whom he had inadvertently killed; its chief towns were, *Oricum*, noted for its fine harbour and its fir trees, near the Ceraunian mountains; *Anchesmus*, opposite Corcyra; and *Antigonea*.

120. The principal mountains were the *Acro-ceraunian*, so named from *akros*, high, and *keranus*, thunder, because on account of their great height,

they were often struck with lightning, and from the dangerous rocks at their extremity, were named infamous, or "mountains of evil fame."

121. It was not until after Alexander's death, 323 B.C., that the Epirotes, who had been held in subjection by the Macedonians, began to take a lead in the affairs of Greece; but the ambition of Pyrrhus, who hoped by his victories in the west, to rival the conquests of Alexander in the east, weakened their forces as well as their authority. Pyrrhus entered Tarentum 280 B.C.

122. When the Romans invaded Greece, the Epirotes exerted themselves strenuously for the liberty of their country, and though they could not command success, they well deserved it. When Paulus Æmylius had achieved the conquest of Greece, being enraged at the resistance of the brave Epirotes, he ordered 70 of their cities to be destroyed, and 150,000 of the inhabitants to be sold as slaves.

123. MACEDONIA.—Macedon was bounded N. by the river *Strymon*, E. by the *Ægean Sea*, S. by the river *Aliacmon*, and W. by *Illyria*: the northern part was named *Pæonia*, the eastern *Regio Sintica*, the southern *Pieria* and *Æmathia*; at the south-east, was the peninsula of *Pallene*. To these Philip added the Thracian province, *Edonis*, between the *Nessus* and *Strymon*, and the southern parts of *Illyria*.

124. The principal towns of *Æmathia*, which was the principal Macedonian province, were *Pella*, now *Palatiza*, the capital, on the river *Lydias*, originally the

residence of the monarchs; and *Beræa*, now Cara Veria, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles.

125. In *PIERIA*, were *Pydna*, now Kitra, where Olympias, the mother of Alexander, was murdered by Cassander, who had usurped the throne of Macedonia; and where Perseus, the last of its kings, was defeated and made prisoner by Paulus Æmylius, 168 B.C.; and *Dium*, now Standia.

126. The chief towns in Edonis were, *Philippi*, noted for two desperate battles fought, 42 B.C., between Augustus and Anthony, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, in which the former gained the victory; and *Amphipolis*, which signifies *a town surrounded*, because the river Strymon flowed all round it. It was the cause of many wars between the Spartans and Athenians.

127. In *Macedonia Propria* were, *Stagyræ*, now Stagros, where Aristotle was born, 385 B.C.; he studied nature more than art. Plato calls him the philosopher of truth; and Cicero gives him the title of a man of eloquence, universal knowledge, readiness and acuteness of invention, and fecundity of thought. He was for ten years preceptor to Alexander the Great. In this town was buried Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet, born at Salamis the same day that Xerxes' fleet was defeated by the Greeks, 20th Oct. 480 B.C.; *Singus*, on the Singitic Gulf, now Gulf of Monte Santo; *Acanthus*, on the Strymonic, and *Sana*, on the Singitic Gulf, at the extremities of the canal cut by Xerxes to avoid the passage round Mount Athos, which had already

proved so disastrous to the fleet sent by Darius, 300 ships and 20,000 men having been lost.

128. *Chalcis*, which gave name to the district *Chalcidica Olynthus*, memorable for the siege by Philip, who, after much labour, captured the city by treachery, and *Torone* (Toron), on the Toronaic Gulf. Between the Toronaic and Thermaic Gulfs, was the peninsula of *Phlegra*, afterwards called *Pallene*, from a town of that name. This is said to have been the country of the giants who were descended from Titan, and the scene of their battle with the gods who were the children of Saturn; a disputed succession was the cause of the war, in which the gods were victorious by the aid of Hercules.

129. On the *Thermaic Gulf* (Gulf of Salonichi), stood *Thermæ*, afterwards called *Thessalonica*, by Cassander, 312 B.C., in honour of his wife, the sister of Alexander. Cicero resided there during his banishment, and to the inhabitants St. Paul addressed two of his Epistles; it is still a place of importance, and now called Salonichi; *Potidæa*, taken from the Athenians by Philip of Macedon; afterwards by Cassander called *Cassandria*, its present name; and *Methone*, at the siege of which Philip lost his right eye, 353 B.C., by the following means.

130. Aster, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, offered his services to Philip, who said he would employ him when he made war upon starlings. Upon being thus slighted, he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip. The arrow, upon which was written, "to Philip's right eye," actually struck the

king's eye and put it out. Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "if Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. This was the first victory that Philip obtained over the Greeks.

131. In the Illyrian province the principal towns were, *Apollonia*, where literature was highly cultivated; *Asparagium*, where Cæsar and Pompey first met as enemies, 48 B.C.; and *Epidamnus*, which name the Romans, regarding it as of ill omen, changed to *Dyrrachium*, where travellers coming from Brundisium in Italy, generally landed.

132. The principal mountains were *Pangæus* in the N. of Macedon, where Orpheus is said to have displayed the wonderful powers of his melody; and *Athos*, now called Monte Santo from the number of hermits who reside there, between the Strymonic and Singitic gulfs.

133. The chief rivers were the *Axius* and *Aliacmon*, flowing into the *Thermaic*; and the *Strymon*, into the Strymonic Gulf. The inlets of the sea,—*Sinus Strymonicus* (now Gulf of Contessa), *Sinus Singiticus* (now Gulf of Monte Santo), *Sinus Toronaicus* (now Gulf of Cassandra), *Sinus Thermaicus* (now Gulf of Salonichi).

134. The kingdom of Macedon, founded by Caranus, a descendant of Hercules and a native of Argos, 814 B.C., lasted 646 years, until subdued by the Romans at the battle of Pydna, 168 B.C., but did not acquire any importance until Philip ascended the throne, 360 B.C.



135. The affairs of Greece were at that time particularly favourable to the ambitious views of Philip: Athens had not recovered the severe losses she had sustained during the Peloponnesian war; *Sparta* was still suffering from the defeats and disgraces recently inflicted on her by the Thebans under Epaminondas; whilst Thebes herself had, by the premature death of that excellent general, lost the supremacy she had just begun to enjoy; mutual jealousies prevented any union against the common enemy, and the Phocian war, by weakening their forces and increasing their disunion, greatly facilitated the conquest of all the states.

136. *Philip* and his son *Alexander* ruled as sovereigns of all Greece, and after the death of the latter Antipater remained Governor of Macedon. He was succeeded by his son Cassander, who, to strengthen himself on the throne, married Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander.

137. *Cassander* reigned 18 years, and was succeeded by his son Antipater, who commenced his reign with the murder of his mother, for which he was assassinated by his brother Alexander; the latter applied for aid to Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Syria, who came to Macedon 300 B.C., but only to seize the kingdom, which he transmitted to his posterity.

138. Philip, the 9th in succession from Demetrius, formed an alliance with Annibal, and thereby provoked the Romans; the consul Lævinus was sent against him, 209 B.C., from whom he suffered a dreadful defeat at Apollonia. Quintus Flaminius again de-

feated him, 191 B.C., and left him merely the name of royalty.

139. He was succeeded by his natural son Perseus, who renewed the war with Rome, but was easily subdued, by Æmilius Paulus at the battle of Pydna; and with him fell the kingdom of Macedon, 168 B.C.

140. THRACIA.—Thrace, a barren country, to the s. of Sythia and Mæsia, was bounded N. by mount Hæmus, s. by the Ægean Sea, w. by Macedon and the river Strymon, and E. by the Euxine Sea, Thracian Bosphorus (Straits of Constantinople), the Propontis (Sea of Marmora), and the Hellespont.

141. The *Thracian Chersonese* or peninsula, celebrated in the wars between Philip and the Athenians, lay between the Bay of Melas, and the Hellespont, and from its beauty the extreme point of it was called *Chrysoceras*, or the *golden horn*, on which was situated

142. *Byzantium*, the capital, near the Bosphorus, founded 658 B.C. In 328 A.D., Constantine the Great enlarged and beautified this city, called it from his own name, *Constantinopolis*, and transferred hither the seat of Roman government. On the division of the empire, 364 A.D., it became the capital of the Greek or Eastern part, which distinction it retained until it was captured by the Turks, on the 29th of May, 1453 A.D.

143. The other principal towns were, *Salmydessus*, now Midjeh, noted for shipwrecks; *Thynia*, town and promontory, from which went the Thyni, who colonized Bithynia in Asia Minor; *Apollonia* or *Sizo-*

*polis*, now Sizeboli; and *Mesembria*, all on the Euxine Sea.

144. *Selymbria*, now Selibria, and *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, now Erekli, on the Propontis; *Callipolis*, now Gallipoli, at the junction of the Propontis and Hellespont; *Matydos* and *Cissa*, at the mouth of the *Ægos Potamos* or Goats' river, near which Lysander the Spartan destroyed the naval power of the Athenians, 404 B.C.; and *Sestos*, now Zenunie.

145. Callipolis was the first European town taken by the Turks, 1357 A.D.; *Sestos*, and the opposite town *Abydos*, are celebrated for the loves of Hero and Leander; it was between these towns that Xerxes extended his bridge of boats when he invaded Europe, 480 B.C.

146. On the bay of Melas, were *Cardia*, destroyed by Lysimachus, to furnish inhabitants for *Lysimachia*, a new town that he had built a little to the s.; and *Eion*, which was governed for Xerxes by Boges, a Persian, who when hard pressed by the Athenians, burnt the town, and in it himself, his family and all his possessions, rather than submit.

147. In the interior were *Trajanopolis*, built by Trajan, about 100 A.D., and *Adrianopolis*, built by the emperor Adrian, about 130 A.D.; the latter still remains as the second city of the Turkish empire; both on the river Hebrus.

148. Near the mouth of the Hebrus was *Doriscus*, where Xerxes reviewed his immense army, which was said to be so numerous as to drain the river Nessus in quenching their thirst; and *Ænos*, both near the territory of the Cicones by whom the sweet musician and

poet Orpheus was torn to pieces; some say that he was buried upon mount Libethrus, and that the nightingales which built their nests near his tomb sang with greater melody than all others.

149. At the mouth of the Nessus was *Abdera*, the birth-place of Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, &c. Near it were the stables of Diomedes, a barbarous king who fed his horses upon human flesh; he was destroyed by Hercules.

150. Democritus was well versed in experimental philosophy; he was called the laughing philosopher, as he continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who distract themselves with care, and are a prey, at once, to hope and to anxiety. Protagoras was originally a porter, but was distinguished by Democritus for his skill in carrying his burdens poised in proper equilibrium, when he became a disciple of that philosopher, and finally a philosopher himself. Anaxarchus was also a disciple of Democritus, and a friend of Alexander, but one who would not flatter the vanity of that prince. His freedom gave offence, and after Alexander's death he was seized and pounded to death in a stone mortar with iron hammers.

151. Between the Nessus and Strymon were *Philippi*, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Augustus and Antony, 42 B.C., and to which St. Paul addressed one of his epistles; and *Amphipolis*, on an island in the Strymon, built by Agnon, son of Nicias, the Athenian general, who was conspicuous for his valour and his misfortunes, and who, after an unsuccessful attempt upon Syracuse, was with his col-

league Demosthenes, put to death by the inhabitants, 413 B.C.

152. The rivers of Thrace were the *Hebrus*, now Maritza, noted for the clearness and rapidity of its waters, said to flow upon golden sands; the *Nessus* or *Nestus*, now Nissar or Nesto, rising in mount Rhodope and falling into the *Ægean* Sea near *Thasos*; and the *Strymon*, now Jamboli, famous for the number of cranes that resorted to its banks in summer, and for its excellent eels.

153. The mountains were *Hæmus*, extending westerly from the *Euxine*, between Thrace and *Mœsia*; *Rhodope the Snowy*, s. of the *Hæmus*, running across the country e. and w. to the n. of *Macedonia*; and *Pangæus*, joined to Rhodope on the w. near the sources of the *Nestus*. It was anciently called *Mons Caraminus*, and was inhabited by four different nations. On this mountain *Lycurgus*, the Thracian king, was put to a cruel death by his subjects, because they had been informed by an oracle that they should not taste wine till *Lycurgus* was no more. He has been represented as impious and cruel, because he drove *Bacchus* out of the kingdom and abolished his worship, for which impiety he was severely punished by the gods. He put his own son *Dryas* to death in a fury, and cut off his own legs mistaking them for vine boughs. This fable is explained by observing, that the aversion of *Lycurgus* for wine, over which *Bacchus* presided, arose from the evils produced by intoxication, and therefore the monarch wisely ordered all the vines in his dominions to be destroyed, that himself and his

subjects might be preserved from the extravagance caused by too free a use of wine. Here also Orpheus attracted the attention of the rocks, woods and wild beasts by the enchanting sweetness of his music and his songs. This mountain abounded in gold and silver mines.

154. The adjoining seas, &c., were *Pontus Euxinus* (Black Sea); *Bosphorus Thracius* (Straits of Constantinople); *Propontis* (Sea of Marmora); *Hellespontus* (Dardanelles); *Melanis Sinus* (Gulf of Saros); and *Strymonicus Sinus* (Gulf of Contesse).

155. At the entrance to the Euxine are two rugged islands that were called *Cyaneæ* or *Symplegades* (now Pavorane); one in Europe the other in Asia. The waves of the sea, continually breaking against them with a violent noise, fill the air with a darkening foam, and render the passage extremely dangerous. The ancients supposed that these islands floated, and even sometimes dashed against each other to crush vessels that passed the Straits. This tradition arose from their appearing through the mist to draw nearer as navigators approached them.

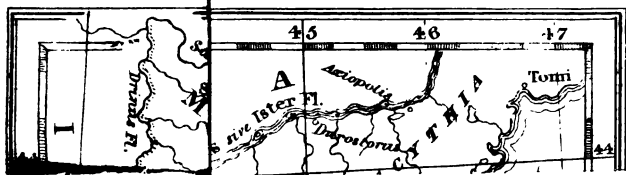
156. *Thrace* was originally possessed by several independent tribes, and one of them, the *Dolonci*, harassed by a long war with the Absinthians, sent ambassadors to Delphos to consult the Oracle, by whom they were directed to take for their king the person who, upon their return, should first invite them to his house. This happened to be Miltiades, son of Cypselus, who was struck with the appearance of the strange arms and garments of the *Dolonci*,

and was by them informed of the command of the oracle. He accepted their invitation ; on his arrival in Thrace was made king, and soon after defeated the Absinthians. He fortified the Chersonesus by building a long wall across the isthmus, and after a prosperous reign bequeathed the crown to his nephew Stesagoras.

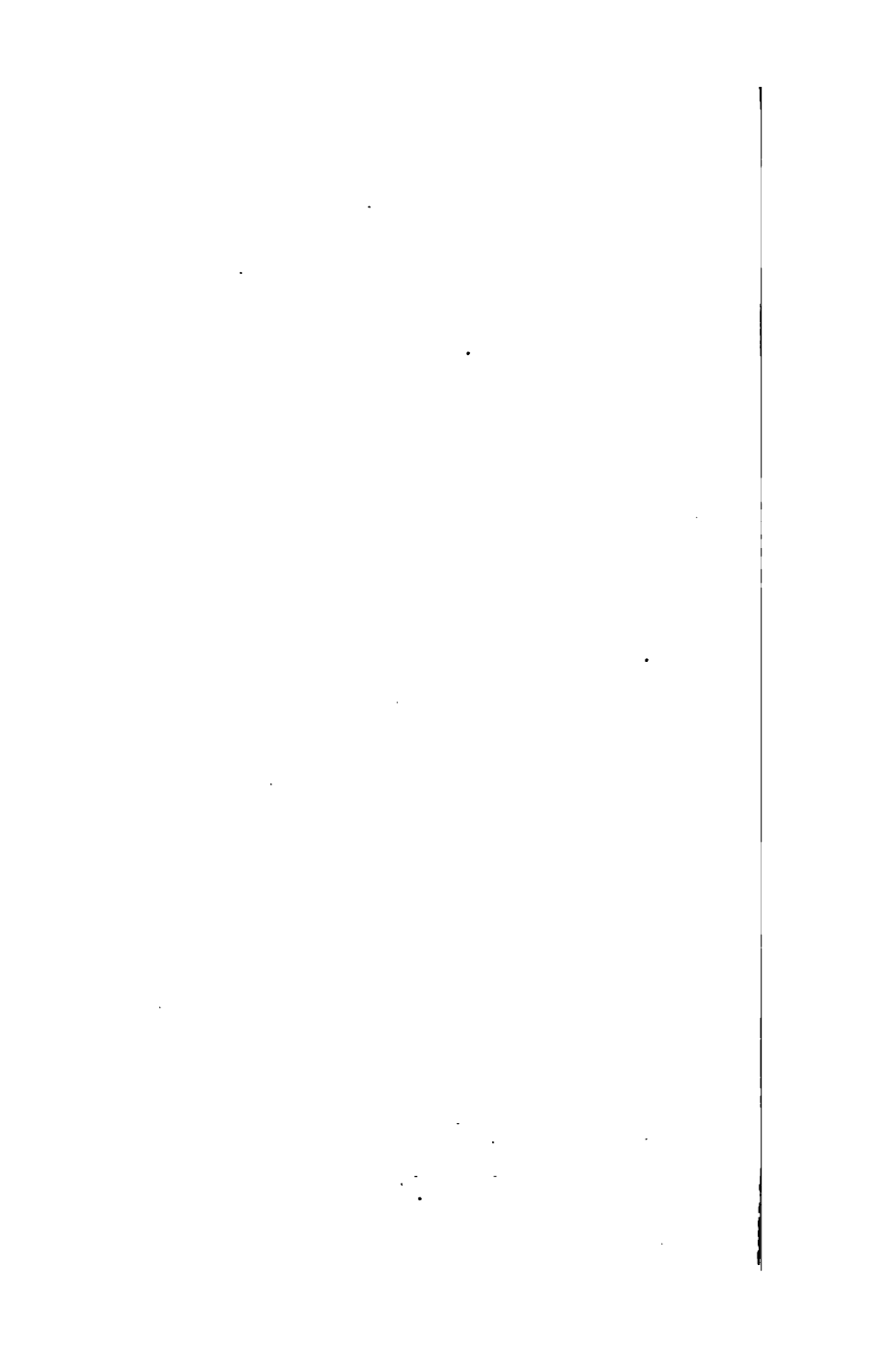
157. Stesagoras dying after a short reign, his brother Miltiades was sent from Athens as his successor, who rendered himself absolute, and who, to strengthen his power, married Hegesipyla, daughter of Olorus king of the Thracians. In the third year of his reign, his dominions were threatened with an invasion of the Scythian Nomades, whom Darius had some time before irritated by entering their country : he fled before them, but was soon restored in tranquillity to his kingdom. Three years afterwards he returned to Athens, where he was received with great applause, and was present at the important battle of Marathon, where he gained a glorious victory, 490 B.C.

158. After the defeat of the Persians, the Chersonese was possessed principally by the Athenians, who colonised all the coast. The interior of *Thrace* remained subject to the native princes, until the whole country was united to Macedon by Philip and Alexander.

159. ILLYRICUM, MÆSIA, and DACIA.—ILLYRICUM included the modern provinces, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Sclavonia*. It occupied the N.E. shores of the *Adriatic*, and was divided into the provinces of *Istria*, *Liburnia*, and *Dalmatia*.







160. The chief towns were *Salona*, to which Dioclesian retired after his resignation of the Imperial power, A.D. 304, *Epidaurus* or *Dioclea*, now Ragusi Vecchio; and *Ragusa*.

161. The Illyrians were infamous for their piracy and cruelty; they possessed great skill in ship-building, and the light galleys of the Liburnians contributed greatly to Augustus's victory at Actium, A.D. 31.

162. The Romans declared war against the Illyrians, in consequence of the murder of their ambassadors by Teuta, queen of the country. The Illyrians were obliged to beg a peace on the most humiliating conditions, but attempting to recover their former power, they were finally subdued by the prætor *Anicius*, who slew their king *Gentius*, and made the country a Roman province, B.C. 168.

163. *MÆSIA* lay between the Danube and Mount Hæmus; it was divided into *Superior*, now Servia, and *Inferior*, now Bulgaria; part of *Mæsia Superior*, was possessed by the *Scordisci*, a Thracian tribe; next to which was a district called *Dardania*; that part of *Mæsia Inferior* near the mouth of the Danube was also called *Pontus*.

164. In *Mæsia Superior* the principal cities were *Singidunum*, now Belgrade, at the confluence of the Save and Danube; *Nicopolis*, built by Trajan to commemorate his victory over the Dacians, A.D. 103; and *Naissus*, now Nissa, the birth-place of Constantine the Great.

165. In *Mæsia Inferior* were *Marcianopolis* the capital; *Tomi*, to which Ovid was banished by Augus-

tus; *Odessus*, near which the Hungarians were defeated by Amurath, A.D. 1444; and *Ægissus*, near which was the bridge built by Darius in his expedition against the Scythians, 520 B.C.

166. Near Nicopolis the Christians received a decisive overthrow from Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, A.D. 1396.

167. DACIA lay between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains, answering to *Walachia*, *Transylvania*, and *Moldavia*. It was possessed by two Scythian tribes, the Daci and the Getæ, who were very troublesome to the Romans, and who for a long time resisted every effort to deprive them of their freedom, until they were at length subdued by Trajan, who joined their country to Mœsia by a bridge over the Danube of 3000 feet in length, traces of which still exist near Belgrade.

168. Adrian, the succeeding emperor, either influenced by jealousy of his predecessor's glory, or thinking it expedient to contract rather than to extend the bounds of the empire, broke down the bridge, and left Dacia to its fate.

169. ITALIA.—Italy is a celebrated country in the s. of Europe, bounded on the east by the *Adriatic* or Upper Sea; on the west by the *Tuscan*, *Tyrrhene* or Lower Sea; on the north by the *Alps*; and on the south by the *Sicilian Straits* (Messina).

170. At different periods it has borne the names of *Saturnia*, *Ænotria*, *Ausonia*, *Tyrrhenia*; was by the Greeks called *Hesperia*, from its being to the w. of their country; and both by ancient and modern

writers has justly been denominated the *Garden of Europe*, from the fineness of its climate, the beauty of its prospects, and the fertility of its soil. Nature seems to have been particularly careful in supplying this country with whatever may contribute not only to the support, but also to the pleasures and luxuries of life.

171. The ancient inhabitants called themselves *Aborigines*, offspring of the soil, and the country was in very early times peopled by colonies from Greece. The Pelasgi and the Arcadians settled there, and the whole country was divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the Roman power changed the face of Italy, and united all its states in support of one common cause.

172. Italy has been the mother both of arts and arms, and the immortal monuments which remain of the eloquence and poetical abilities of its inhabitants are universally known. It was divided by Augustus into eleven small provinces or regions, though it is generally known under the three greater divisions of *Cisalpine Gaul*, *Italia Propria*, and *Magna Græcia*.

173. *Gallia Cisalpina*, called also *Togata*, because the inhabitants, having been admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens, were allowed to assume the *Toga*, or distinctive dress of the Romans, instead of the *Sagum*, which was the national dress of the Gauls, as the *Pallium* was of the Greeks; it lay between the Alps and the river Rubicon, and was divided by the river *Eridanus*, or *Padus* (Po), into

*Transpadana*, N. of the river, and *Cispadana* S.; these were subdivided into several smaller districts.

174. North of the Padus or Po, were the *Taurini*, whose chief town, *Augusta Taurinorum*, is now Turin; next the *Insubres*, whose principal towns were *Mediolanum*, now Milan, and *Ticinum* (Pavia) on the river Ticinus, where Annibal first defeated the Romans after his passage over the Alps, B.C. 218, and near which Francis the First, king of France, was defeated and made prisoner by Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, A.D. 1525; the *Cenomanni*, whose towns were *Brixia*, now Brescia; *Cremona*; and *Mantua*, near which, in the village of *Andes*, Virgil, the prince of Latin Poets, was born, about 70 B.C.; and the *Euganei*, whose chief towns were *Tridentum*, now *Trent*, noted in history for the general council which sat there for 18 years to regulate the affairs of the church, A.D. 1545, and *Verona*, the birth-place of *Catullus*, the elegant satiric poet, who died in the 46th year of his age, 40 B.C.

175. Next came the Veneti and Carni, whose chief towns were *Patavium*, now Padua, built by the Trojan Antenor, after the destruction of Troy, the birth-place of Livy, the famous Roman historian, patronized by Augustus, and who died in the 67th year of his age, A.D. 17. *Aquileia*, once called, on account of its grandeur and importance, *Roma Secunda*, celebrated for its desperate resistance to *Attila*, king of the Huns, by whom it was at length destroyed A.D. 452; and the province of *Istria*, chief town *Tergeste*, now Trieste.

176. South of the Po were the territories of the Ligures; chief towns, *Genua*, now Genoa, on the *Sinus Ligusticus*, or Gulf of Genoa; *Portus Herculis Monæci*, now Monaco, and *Nicæa* or Nice; the territory of the *Boii*, containing *Bononia*, now Bologna; *Mutina*, now Modena, where *D. Brutus* was besieged by *Antony* and relieved by *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, the last free consuls of Rome, B.C. 43; *Parma* and *Placentia*; and the country of the Lingones, whose chief town was *Ravenna*, where the emperors of the west held their court, when Rome was possessed by the barbarians: here also *Theodoric*, king of the Goths, kept his court, and in a plain near the city defeated *Odoacer*, king of the Heruli, in three successive battles, A.D. 489 and A.D. 490.

177. *Ravenna* was celebrated for its capacious harbour, which could contain 250 ships. It was difficult of access by land, as it stood on a small peninsula and was surrounded by swamps and marshes. It was so ill supplied with wholesome water that, according to the poet *Martial*, that article was sold at a higher price than wine. By the accumulation of soil and the gradual retreat of the sea, this city is now left at four miles distance from the Adriatic.

178. Cisalpine Gaul contained the beautiful lakes *Verbanus*, now Maggiore; *Larius*, now Como, deriving its modern name from the village *Comum*, near *Pliny's* villa; and *Benacus*, now Di Garda.

179. The rivers of this province were the *Eridanus* or *Padus*, called by *Virgil* the king of rivers, rising in the Cottian Alps, and receiving the tributary

streams *Ticenus*, now Tesino; *Mincius*, now Mincio, falls into the Adriatic; the *Athesis*, now Adige, rising in the Rhætian Alps; and the *Rubicon*, now Rugone, issuing from the Apennines and falling into the Adriatic.

180. The Rubicon was regarded by the Romans as the sacred boundary of their domestic empire, and no general was allowed to cross it without express leave from the senate. When Cæsar invaded his country, he paused on the margin, and at length determined on passing it, and thereby actually declared war. Hence the proverbial expression "you have passed the Rubicon," when a decisive step has been taken.

181. Of all the Italian states, the Cisalpine Gauls were the most hostile to the Roman power; they readily joined Annibal when he invaded Italy, B.C. 217, and in the social war they were the most inveterate of the allied states, B.C. 220.

182. When the western empire was overrun by the barbarians, this province was seized by the *Longobardi*, A.D. 568, from whom the greater part of it is called Lombardy. They were a Scandinavian tribe, who first settled on the banks of the Vistula, and received their name *Longobardi* from their *long beards*.

183. ITALIA PROPRIA.—*Etruria*, *Tuscania* or *Tuscia*, in Italia Propria, extended along the coast of the lower or *Tuscan Sea*, from the small river *Macra*, to the mouth of the *Tiber*.

184. The most remarkable places were, *Luna*, at

the mouth of the river *Macra*; *Pisæ* now Pisa; *Florentia*, Florence; *Portus Herculis Leburni*, Leghorn; *Pistoria*, Pistoja, near which *Catiline* was defeated, B.C. 63. *Perusia*, Perugia, near the lake *Thrasymene*, where Annibal obtained his third victory over the Romans; *Clusium*, Chiusi, the city of *Por-senna*, king of Etruria, who attempted to restore Tarquin to the throne of Rome, B.C. 509; *Volsinii*, Bolsena, where *Sejanus*, the infamous minister of Tiberius, was born; *Falerii*, Palari, near mount Soracte, the capital of the *Falisci*, memorable for the generous conduct of *Camillus* while besieging it, B.C. 428; *Vei*, the ancient rival of Rome, captured by Camillus after a siege of ten years; *Cære* or *Agylla*, Cer Veteri, whose inhabitants hospitably received the Vestal Virgins, when they fled from the Gauls, B.C. 389; in reward for which they were made Roman citizens, but not allowed the *privilege of voting*, hence every citizen who had lost that privilege was said to be enrolled among the *Cærites*; and *Centum Cellæ*, now *Civita Vecchia*.

185. The principal rivers of Etruria were *Arnus*, Arno, rising in the Apennines, passes Florence and falls into the sea near Pisa; and the Tiber, which, issuing from the Umbrian Apennines, and being joined by the *Nar*, (Nera,) and *Anio*, (Teverone,) running in a south-westerly direction, falls into the sea below Rome and Ostia.

186. The Etrurians were by the Greeks called *Tyrrheni*; they are said to have come from Lydia in Asia Minor, and to have preserved traces of their



eastern origin to a very late period. From them the Romans borrowed the ensigns of regal dignity and many of their superstitious observances, as they were remarkably addicted to auguries and soothsaying.

187. *Umbria* was situated e. of Etruria, and s. of Cisalpine Gaul, from which it was separated by the Rubicon. Its chief towns were, *Ariminum*, now Rimini, the first town taken by Julius Cæsar at the commencement of the civil war; *Pesaurum*, Pesaro; *Sena Gallica*, Senigaglia, built by the *Galli Senones*; *Camerinum*; *Spoletium*, now Spoleto, where Annibal was repulsed after his victory at Thrasymentum, the memory of which repulse is still preserved in an inscription over one of the gates, thence called *Porta di Fuga*; in this town there is a splendid aqueduct remaining, which in one part is 230 yards high; and *Interamna*, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus and of the emperor of the same name. It is situated between the *Nar* and *Narnia*, whence its name (*inter amnes*) between rivers. The principal river of Umbria was the *Metaurus*, now Metro, where *Asdrubal* was cut off by the consuls Livius and Nero, while advancing to the support of his brother *Annibal*, B.C. 207.

188. *PICENUM* lay s. e. of Umbria, on the coast of the Adriatic; its principal towns were *Asculum*, now Ascoli, the capital of the province; *Ancona*, founded by a Greek colony: near the harbour of this town is a beautiful triumphal arch erected in honour of Trajan. The pillars are of Parian marble, and still retain their pure whiteness and exquisite polish, as if

fresh from the workman's hands; *Corfinium*, now San Ferino, the chief town of the *Peligni*; and *Sulmo*, now Sulmona, the birth-place of Ovid the poet, 43 B.C.

189. To the s. were the territories of the *Marsi* and *Sabines*; the former were a rude and warlike people: their capital was *Marrubium*, now San Benedetto, on the *Lacus Fucinus*, now Lake Celano. Julius Cæsar attempted to drain this lake; Claudius partially effected it by employing thirty thousand men for the space of eleven years, in cutting a passage for the waters through the mountains to the river *Liris*.

190. The Sabine towns were *Cures*, whence the Romans were called *Quirites*; *Reate*, where *Vespasian* was born, A.D. 9; *Amiternum*, the birth-place of Sallust the historian, A.D. 86; *Crustumium* and *Fideneæ*. *Mons Sacer*, whither the plebeians of Rome retired in their contest with the patricians, B.C. 492, was in the Sabine territory. This contest gave rise to the creation of Tribunes.

191. *LATIUM*, the most important part of Italy, lay on the coast of the Tuscan Sea, between the rivers Tiber and Liris, and received its name from *lateo*, to lie hid, because Saturn is said to have concealed himself there when he fled from the resentment of his son Jupiter. *Laurentum* was the capital of the country during the reign of Latinus, *Lavinium* under *Æneas*, and *Alba* under *Ascanius*, 1152 B.C.

192. The chief towns were Rome, built 753 B.C., above which on the Tiber stood *Tibur*, now Tivoli,

a favourite summer residence of the Roman nobility, near which was Horace's favourite country seat ; s. of Rome were *Tusculum* now *Frescati*, built by *Telegonus*, son of Ulysses, remarkable both in ancient and modern times for the salubrity of the air and the beauty of the surrounding scenery ; near it was Cicero's celebrated villa ; to the e. was *Præneste*, now *Palestrina*, a place of great strength both by nature and art, where the younger Marius perished in a subterranean passage, while attempting to escape, when the town was besieged by *Sylla*, B.C. 70 ; to the s. of *Tusculum* was *Longa Alba*, the parent of Rome, and near it the small towns *Algidum*, *Pædum*, and *Gabii*, betrayed to the Romans by the artifice of the younger Tarquin, 532 B.C.

193. *Ostia*, the port of ancient Rome, was built by Ancus Marcius at the mouth of the Tiber on the coast, 625 B.C. ; it is now three miles inland ; such is the length of the Delta which the deposits of the Tiber have, in the course of twenty-four centuries, formed at its mouth ; to the s. were, *Laurentum*, now *Paterno*, the capital of Latium in the reign of Latinus : the town and the inhabitants, *Laurentini*, received their name from the great number of laurels which grew in the country ; *Lavinium*, built by Æneas about 1175 B.C., and named after his wife Lavinia, daughter of Latinus ; and *Ardea*, the capital of the *Rutuli*, where Camillus resided during his exile, 390 B.C.

194. South of these were the *Volsci*, the early opponents of the Romans ; their chief cities were *An-*

*tium*, the capital, dedicated to the goddess of Fortune, who there had a celebrated temple; Camillus took the town, carried all the beaks of the Volscian ships to Rome, and placed them in the Forum, on a tribunal which was thence called *Rostrum*; *Suessa Pometia*, totally destroyed by the Romans; and *Corioli*, from the capture of which *Caius Marcius* acquired the surname of *Coriolanus*, 490 B.C.

195. South of the Volsci were the town and promontory of *Circeii* and *Circeum*, now Circello; *Anxur*, now Terracina, on the Appian Way; the town and promontory of *Caieta*, so named from Æneas's nurse who was there buried; *Formiæ*, near which Cicero was assassinated by command of Antony, 43 B.C.; and at the mouth of the Liris, *Minternæ*, near which are the *Pontine Marshes*, in which the elder Marius endeavoured to conceal himself when pursued by his enemies, 88 B.C. The Pontine Marshes extend through a great part of Latium, and several ineffectual attempts have been made to drain them. The exhalations from the stagnant waters have always rendered the air very unwholesome.

196. On the confines of Campania were *Arpinum*, the birth-place of *Marius* and *Cicero*, the former a rude but brave and successful soldier, who was seven times consul, and who, for his great and important victories over the enemies of Rome, was honoured with the title of Father of his Country, but who afterwards became one of the most cruel and detestable of tyrants; the latter the polished statesman and the prince of Latin orators; *Aquinum*, the birth-

place of *Juvenal*, a humorous and satiric poet, who died in the reign of Trajan, A.D. 128; *Sinuessa*, originally Sinope, celebrated for its hot baths and mineral waters.

197. The principal rivers of Latium were, the *Anio*, now Teverone; the *Allia*, on the banks of which the Gauls under *Brennus* defeated the Romans with dreadful slaughter, July 17th, 390 B.C.; and the *Cremera*, where the *Fabii*, to the number of 300, were destroyed by an ambuscade, while carrying on war at their own expense against the *Veientes*; these three rivers fall into the Tiber; the *Liris*, now Garigliano, which divided Latium from Campania, falls into the Tuscan Sea.

198. The principal lakes were, *Lacus Albanus*, near the mountain of the same name, on which certain solemn sacrifices were celebrated in honour of Jupiter; they were instituted by Tarquin the Proud; *Lacus Regillus*, near which Posthumius, the dictator, defeated the Latins; and *Lacus Albunea*, now Solfatara, remarkable for its sulphurous exhalations, and for the adjoining grove and oracle of *Faunus*, who is said to have reigned in Italy 1300 B.C., and who was famed for his bravery, wisdom, and fondness for agriculture.

199. SOUTH ITALY, or MAGNA GRÆCIA.—The southern part of Italy was named *Magna Græcia*, from the number of Greek colonies that settled there at different periods. It was divided into *Campania*, *Samnium*, *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Lucania*, and *Brutium*.

200. CAMPANIA, the richest and most fertile di-

vision of Italy, extended along the shores of the Tuscan Sea, between the rivers Liris and Silarus, the latter divided it from Lucania.

201. The capital was *Capua*, founded by and named after *Capys*, a Trojan, who came into Italy with *Æneas*, 1177 B.C.: it was celebrated for its riches and luxury, by which the veteran soldiers of Annibal were enervated and corrupted, whereby that general lost all the advantages and superiority that he had obtained in his contest with the Romans; to the N. were *Teanum Sidicinum*, noted for the mineral waters in its vicinity; and *Venafrum*, famous for olives.

202. South of Capua was *Casilinum*, which, when besieged by Annibal, was most gallantly defended by a garrison of 540 Prenestines, who protracted the siege until they had lost above half their number, and had endured the utmost extremity of famine. So great was their distress, that a single mouse actually sold for 200 denarii, about £6 sterling; next to this was *Liternum*, at the mouth of the little river *Claninus*, where Scipio Africanus lived for a long time in voluntary exile, and where he died, 184 B.C.

203. *Cumæ*, founded before the Trojan war, by a colony from *Chalcis*, in Eubœa, the residence of the celebrated Cumæan sibyl; and near it were the town and promontory *Misenum*, so named from Misenus, the trumpeter of *Æneas*, who was buried there. Below this cape were *Baiæ*, once famous for its mineral waters and baths, but now destroyed by earthquakes; *Puteoli*, so named from the number of wells in the

neighbourhood, now Puzzoli, near which were the *Phlegræi-Campi*, where Jupiter is said to have vanquished the giants; *Cimmerium*, whose early inhabitants are said, by Homer, to have lived in caves, and there concealing themselves from the light of the sun, they made their retreat the receptacle of their plunder. In consequence of this manner of living, the country which they inhabited was supposed to be so gloomy, that, to mention a great obscurity, the expression *Cimmerian darkness* has been proverbially used. According to Plutarch, Homer drew his images of hell and Pluto from this dismal country, in which also Virgil and Ovid have placed the rivers *Styx* and *Phlegethon*, and all the dreadful abodes of the infernal regions.

204. More southerly was *Parthenöpe*, so named from one of the Sirens, whose body is said to have been found and buried on the sea-shore there; it was afterwards called *NEAPOLIS*, or the new city, now Naples. Close to the town is the mountain *Pausilypus*, through which a subterranean passage, half a mile in length, and twenty-two feet wide, has been cut, but when or by whom is not known; on the hill is shown a tomb, said to be that of Virgil. Near it is the *Grotto del Cane*, a cave from the bottom of which arises a poisonous vapour, destructive of animal life; animals, when exposed to its influence for a few minutes, lose all signs of life, but soon recover when plunged in the neighbouring lake.

205. Near Naples once flourished the two towns *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, until they were destroyed by a violent eruption of *Mount Vesuvius*, in the reign

of Titus, A.D. 79 ; this is the first eruption on record. The remains of Herculaneum were accidentally discovered in 1713 ; those of Pompeii about 40 years after, and serve to give us a greater insight into the domestic habits of the Romans than could previously be obtained. At the southern part of the *Sinus Puteolanus*, or Bay of Naples, were *Stabiae*, noted for its mineral waters, and *Surrentum*, celebrated for its wines ; near the latter was the *Promontorium Surrentinum*, or *Athenæum*, now Capo della Minerva ; east of Naples was *Nola*, where Annibal was first defeated by the Romans, under Marcellus, and where Augustus died, A.D. 14 ; St. Paulinus, who died Bishop of Nola, A.D. 431, is said to have first discovered the use of bells ; in the south was *Salernum*, now Salerno, the capital of the Picentini.

206. The principal rivers of Campania were, the *Vulturnus*, now Vulturno ; *Sebetus*, now Sebeto, falling into the Tiber, an inconsiderable stream, being almost dried up by the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius ; and the *Sarnus*, now Sarno.

207. The principal lakes were, the *Lucrine*, which abounded in excellent oysters. This lake was, by a violent earthquake, on the 30th of Sept. 1538 A.D., changed into a muddy marsh, with a volcanic mountain (Monte Novo de Cinere) in the middle, about four miles in circumference, and 1000 feet high ; and the lake *Avernus*, whose waters were so putrid and unwholesome, that no birds could pass over it or rest upon its banks.

208. *Campania* was seized by the Saracens, in the



tenth century ; these were expelled by the Normans, under the sons of Tancred, A.D. 1040, who founded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which, after having frequently changed masters, is at present possessed by a younger branch of the Spanish royal family.

209. To the E. was *Samnium*, including the country of the Hirpini ; the chief towns were, *Samnis*, the capital ; *Beneventum*, now Benevento, originally called *Maleventum*, from the violence of the wind ; but, from motives of superstition, changed by the Romans into the present more auspicious word ; it abounds in remains of antiquity more than any other town in Italy. *Caudium*, near which is the narrow and dangerous defile then called *Caudinæ Furculæ*, now Forchia d'Arpaia, in which the Roman army, under *Calvinus* and *Posthumius*, was compelled to surrender to the Samnites under *Pontius*, and submit to the disgrace of passing under the yoke, A.D. 322 ; *Alifæ* or *Alipha*, noted for its manufacture of earthenware ; *Equotuticum*, now Castel Franco ; *Trivicum* ; and *Herdonia*, on the borders of Apulia.

210. Near Herdonia, was the celebrated valley of *Amsanctus*, remarkable for its lake, sulphureous exhalations, mineral springs, and cascade of 100 yards high ; the waters are so infectious as to destroy whatever animals come near ; it is through this place that Virgil represents the fury *Alecto* as descending into hell, after her visit to the upper regions ; on a neighbouring hill stood the temple of *Mephitis*, the goddess who presided over noxious vapours, whence the valley is now called Moffeta.

211. The principal rivers of Samnium were, the *Sabatus*, now Sabato ; and *Calor*, now Calore, both tributary to the Volturnus.

212. The *Samnites* were descended from the same parent stock as the *Sabines*, and for a length of time contended with the Romans for the empire of Italy ; at length, after a struggle of more than seventy years, during which the Romans were frequently reduced to great extremities, the fortune of Rome prevailed, and, 272 B.C., the Samnites were almost extirpated ; Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, whom they had called over to their assistance, had been completely defeated two years before.

213. *Apulia*, called also *Daunia* and *Japygia*, now La Puglia, occupied the greater part of the east of Italy, extending from the river *Frento* to the Bay of Tarentum.

214. Its chief towns were, *Teanum Apulum* ; *Arpi*, built by Diomedes, after his return from the Trojan war, 1184 B.C. ; N. of Arpi is Mount *Garganus*, now St. Angelo, in the spur of the boot to which Italy is commonly compared ; to the E. were *Uria* ; *Sipontum*, *Sipus* or *Sepus*, now Manfredonia, near the *Sinus Urius*, now Gulf of Manfredonia ; *Luceria*, celebrated for its wool ; *Salapia*, now Salpe, to which Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ, and which was taken from him by Marcellus. Some remains of it are traced near a lake named *Salapina Palus*, now used for making salt ; and *Asculum Apulum*.

215. Near the river Aufidus, stood the village of *Cannæ*, where Annibal almost annihilated the power

of Rome, 216 B.C.; *Canusium*, a Greek colony, where the remains of the Roman army were received after their defeat; *Venusia*, now Venosa, near Mount Vultur, the birth-place of the poet Horace, 64 B.C.; *Barium*, now Bari, remarkable for its abundance of fine fish; and *Egnatia*, noted for bad water and good honey.

216. The principal rivers of Apulia were, the *Cerbalus*, now Cerbaro; and *Aufidus*, now Ofanto, remarkable for the rapidity of its waters, both falling into the Adriatic.

217. *Calabria*, called also, *Messapia*, *Japygia*, *Salentinia*, and *Peucetia*, lay to the s. of Apulia, forming what is called the heel of the boot.

218. Its chief towns on the e. were, *Brundisium*, now Brindisi, once remarkable for its capacious and well sheltered harbour, which was destroyed in the fifteenth century; it was from this port that the Italians generally sailed into Greece. Cæsar attempted to block up the mouth of this harbour, in order to prevent the escape of Pompey; and more recently, the Prince of Tarento sunk some vessels at the entrance, upon which sand and sea-weed have accumulated, so that this once excellent port has been changed into a pestilential marsh; *Hydruntum*, now Otranto, where Italy makes the nearest approach to Greece; *Castrum Minervæ*, now Castro, near the Japygian Cape, now Capo Santa Maria di Luca.

219. On the s.w. side of Calabria were, Tarentum, now Tarento, founded by a Spartan colony under Phalantus, 707 B.C. The inhabitants became noted

for their luxury and idleness; and about 280 B.C., invited Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to aid them against the Romans; *Rudiae*, the birth-place of the poet Ennius, about 239 B.C.; he was the intimate friend of Cato, and of Scipio Africanus; and *Callipolis*, now Gallipoli, on an island joined to the continent by a noble causeway.

220. The principal river of Calabria was the *Galesus*, now *Galeso*, falling into the bay of Tarentum.

221. *Lucania*, s. of Campania, extended from the Tuscan Sea to the bay of Tarentum; the northern part was named *Basilicata*, from the emperor Basil, and the southern part was called Calabria-citra, by the Greek emperors, to perpetuate the memory of ancient Calabria, which they had lost.

222. Its principal towns were, *Pæstum*, on the w., near Mount Alburnus, celebrated in ancient times for its roses, which blossomed twice a-year; it is now visited and admired for its beautiful ruins. It was called also *Neptunia* and *Posidonia*, by the Greeks. The *Sinus Pæstanus*, on which it stood, is now called the Gulf of Salerno; *Velia* or *Elea*, founded by the Phocæans, about 539 B.C. It was the birth-place of Zeno, the inventor of logic, not the founder of the Stoics; *Buxentum* or *Pyxus*; and *Läus*, on a river of the same name, near the Lausine Bay.

223. In the interior were, *Atinum*, on the *Tanagrus*; *Aternum*, on the *Silarus*; *Grumentum*, now Armento, on the *Aciris*; and *Lagaria*, said to have been founded by Epeus, the framer of the wooden horse so fatal to Troy.

224. On the Tarentine bay were, *Metapontum*, founded about 1269 B.C., the residence of Pythagoras, the Samian sage, during the latter part of his life; and where it is supposed that he died, about 497 B.C. Annibal made it his head quarters during several winters; *Heraclea*, where the congress of the Italo-Grecian states used to assemble; *Sybaris*, founded by a colony of Achæans, became very powerful, and could send an army of 300,000 men into the field. It made a long and vigorous resistance against the people of Crotona, but was at last totally reduced by the disciples of Pythagoras, 508 B.C. It was destroyed no fewer than five times, and always repaired. In a more recent age, the inhabitants became noted for effeminacy and luxury: it is said that they reposed upon rose leaves, and experienced great uneasiness if a single leaf happened to be doubled under them, so that the term *Sybarite* became proverbial to intimate a person devoted to pleasure and luxury; and *Thurium*, built by a colony of Athenians, near the ruins of Sybaris, B.C. 444. In the number of this colony were, *Lysias*, a famous orator, and *Herodotus*, the father of history. On the Tuscan Sea were the promontory and bay of *Palinurus*, so named from a pilot of Æneas who was drowned there.

225. The plains on which so many flourishing cities once stood, are now desolate; the rivers repeatedly overflow their banks, and leave behind them unwholesome swamps, the vapours from which impregnate the air, and render it pestilential; while the few architectural remains present a melancholy

scene, serving as a memento of the instability of human power and grandeur.

226. The principal rivers of Lucania were, the *Tanagrus*, now Negro, remarkable for its cascades, and the beautiful meanders of its streams through a fine picturesque country. It sinks into the earth through a number of small apertures called *La Criva*, the sieve; and, after running under ground for about two miles, breaks forth with a loud noise from a cavern called *La Pertosa*, near the beautiful valley of *Alburnus*, and falls into the Tuscan Sea; the *Melpus*, now Melfa, which empties itself into the *Läus Sinus*, now called, from the number of ruins on its shores, the Gulf of *Policastro*; the *Bradanus*, a little rivulet dividing Lucania from Calabria; and falling into the Tarentine bay; the *Aciris*, now Agri; and the *Sybaris*, now Cosile, running into the same bay.

227. The south-west part of Italy was named *Brutium* or Brutii-tellus, now Calabria-ultra. The principal cities were *Consentia*, now Cosenza, the capital; *Pandosia*, where Alexander, king of Epirus, died; he waged war in Italy while his nephew and namesake was desolating Asia; *Terina*, on the *Sinus Terinæus*, now Gulf of St. Euphemia; *Vibo*, or *Hippo*, called by the Romans *Valentia*, now Monte Leone; and *Tropœa*.

228. The people were originally the shepherds of the Lucanians, but had revolted and formed an independent settlement. They received the name of *Brutii* from their stupidity and cowardice in submitting, without opposition, to Annibal in the

second Punic war. They were ever after held in the greatest disgrace, and employed in every servile work.

229. On the Sicilian Strait were the town and promontory *Scyllæum* or *Scylla*, whose dangerous rocks gave rise to the fable of the sea monster of that name; the town was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake in 1783. *Rhegium*, now Reggio, from the Greek word *regnomi*, to break; so named because it was believed that, at some very remote period, Sicily had here been broken off from Italy by some violent convulsion of nature; the surrounding country was celebrated for its fertility; six miles from Rhegium, near the termination of the Apennines, were the village and cape *Leucopetra*, so named from the whiteness of the rocks, now Capo dell' Arnai.

230. On the Tarentine bay were *Petilia*, built by Philoctetes, a friend of Hercules, after his return from the Trojan war, about 1180 B.C.; *Crotone*, founded about 759 B.C., by some Achæans; here Pythagoras established his celebrated school of philosophy, 537 B.C. The people were so famous for their skill in athletic exercises, that it was commonly said "the last of the Crotoniates is the first of the Greeks."

231. To the south was the *Promontorium Lacinium*, where once stood a celebrated temple of Juno, who was thence called the Lacinian goddess; from the remains of this temple the promontory is now called *Capo delle Colonne*; *Scyllacæum*, now Squillace, founded by an Athenian colony on a bay to which it gives name;

*Caulon*, now Castel vetere, an Achæan colony, almost destroyed in the wars with *Pyrrhus*, 278 B.C.; *Neryx*, now Gieracé, near the *Promontorium Zephyrium*, now Capo Buzzano; a town of the *Locrii*. The southern point of Italy was *Promontorium Herculis*, now Capo Spartivento.

232. The principal rivers of *Brutium* were, the *Crathis*, the water of which was supposed to give a yellow colour to the hair of those who drank it; and the *Neæthes*, now *Neti*, a name composed of the two Greek words *Naiis* a ship; and *Aitho* to burn, because the Achæan women burned their husband's ships to prevent their proceeding further in search of a settlement.

233. The majority of the Greeks who colonized the south of Italy, were generals who had taken part in the Trojan war, and who, on their return, found themselves disregarded, and their thrones occupied by others. The intestine jealousies and wars that continually agitated, and too frequently devastated Greece, increased the number of exiles who, at different times and under various leaders, sought to obtain in a foreign country that tranquillity and liberty, which they had once possessed, but had now lost, at home.

234. These different states were internally regulated by their own laws, whilst an annual congress at *Heraclea*, similar to the Amphietyonic council of Greece, served to unite them in one great confederacy.

235. *Sybaris* was at first the leading state, but after a desperate struggle it was levelled with the



ground by the Crotoniates ; its wretched inhabitants being forced to relinquish their native place, built a new town called *Thurium*.

236. The Crotoniates did not long preserve their supremacy, for, allowing themselves to be enslaved and enervated by the vices of the Sybarites, they were easily subdued by the Locrians, who, in order to confirm their superiority, formed an alliance with the kings of Syracuse.

237. By this means the Syracusans obtained considerable influence in the south of Italy, until the attempt of the elder Dionysius to secure to himself a part of the country by building a wall from the Torinean Gulf to the Ionian Sea, and still more the ingratitude of the younger Dionysius, gave them a distaste for foreign connexions.

238. Breaking off their alliance with the Sicilians, the Locrians attached themselves to the fortunes of Rome, and, during the war with Pyrrhus, adhered to them with unshaken fidelity, but in time becoming justly alarmed at the encroaching ambition of their new allies they readily joined Annibal.

239. In all the other Italo-Grecian states, the *people* embraced the cause of the Carthaginians, and the nobles that of the Romans ; among the Locrians the state of parties was reversed.

240. The *Tarentines*, long independent, maintained their superiority over thirteen tributary cities ; but growing rich and being easily supplied with all necessities as well as luxuries from Greece, they gave themselves up to voluptuousness, so that *the delights of*

*Tarentum* became proverbial. The war, celebrated in history as the Tarentine war, was of ten years' duration. It was commenced 281 B.C. by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near the harbour of Tarentum.

241. Enervated by luxury, they were not able to withstand the power of the Romans, and therefore solicited the aid of Pyrrhus. He gained for them some temporary advantages, but was ultimately obliged to retreat in haste and disgrace, and to leave the miserable Tarentines to their fate; they soon after became tributary to the Romans.

242. After the termination of the second Punic war, 202 B.C., these states, though acknowledging the superiority of Rome, retained their own laws and private jurisdiction, even to the latest period of the Roman empire.

243. ROME.—Rome, once the capital of the Roman Empire and the mistress of the civilized world, is situated on the banks of the river Tiber, at the distance of about eighteen miles from the sea. It is universally supposed that Romulus laid the foundations of this celebrated city, on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 B.C., 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad.

244. Rome was called *Septicollis* from being built on seven hills; these were the *Palatine*, on which Romulus laid the first foundation of the city, in a quadrangular form, and where he and the succeeding

rulers kept their court, from which circumstance, the word *Palatium*, palace, has ever since been applied to the residence of a monarch or prince; the *Aventine*, where Remus was slain and buried, joined to the city by Ancus Martius; *Cælius*, added by Tullus; *Janiculum*, so named from *Janus*, the most ancient king of Italy, worshipped also as a god; this hill, on the opposite bank of the Tiber, was joined to the city, in the time of Ancus Martius, by the bridge *Subli-cius*, the first ever built over that river, and perhaps in Italy. This mount is famous as the burial-place of king Numa and of the poet Italicus. Here Porsenna pitched his camp, and the senators took refuge in the civil wars to avoid the resentment of Octavius; the *Viminal*, so called from the number of ozers (*vimines*) that grew there; the *Quirinal*, given to Tatius and his Quirites or people of Cures; and the *Esquiline*; the last three added by Servius Tullius.

245. There was also the *Capitoline*, *Mons Tarpeius*, or *Mons Saturni*, which some enumerate in the place of Janiculum; on the top of this hill stood the Capitol, the celebrated citadel of Rome, begun by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin the Proud, and consecrated by the consul Horatius after the expulsion of the Tarquins; at the side of the hill was the Tarpeian rock, whence condemned criminals were thrown. The Vatican was added to the city in the later ages of the empire, and is now admired for ancient monuments and pillars, for a celebrated public library, and for the palace of the Pope.

246. The suburbs of ancient Rome were very extensive and populous, but at present the vicinity called *Campagna di Roma*, is a complete desert.

247. According to Pliny, the circumference was nearly twenty miles; others make it considerably more, probably from including the suburbs. The wall built by Belisarius, the celebrated general, in the reign of the emperor Justinian, to repress the incursions of the Goths, A.D. 537, still remains, and is about fourteen miles in circumference; the city having diminished in consequence of the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople, A.D. 330.

248. The wall was defended by 644 towers, many of which still remain, and had more than 30 *gates*, the principal of which were the *Esquiline*, the *Triumphal*, the *Carmental*, the *Naval*, the *Tergemina*, and the *Capena*.

249. The public buildings were numerous and splendid: they are accurately described in Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's History of Rome. The city was supplied with water by several aqueducts; stupendous channels supported by brick arches, some of which were more than 100 feet high; a few of these aqueducts are still in use at present. The *cloacæ*, or common sewers, were built on a magnificent scale; through the largest, *Cloaca maxima*, built by Tarquinius Superbus, a loaded waggon could pass with ease.

250. Modern Rome is built on the ancient *Campus Martius*, Field of Mars; a triangular plain, bounded on two sides by the Tiber, having for its

base the capitol and adjacent buildings. In this plain the Romans usually held the comitia, or public assemblies of the people, and the youth practised their martial exercises.

251. The accumulation of ruins, in the course of ages, has so raised the soil of the city, that a fall from the Tarpeian rock, which once would break a neck, would now scarcely break an egg; to enter the Pantheon you have now to descend twelve steps, whereas formerly it was necessary to ascend as many.

252. THE PUBLIC ROADS.—In the middle of the forum, where all the public roads terminated, Augustus Cæsar erected a gilt pillar (*milliarium aureum*) from which all distances were measured.

253. The principal road was the *Via Appia*, so called from the censor Appius, 311 B.C., about 360 miles in extent, through *Aricia*, *Forum Apii*, *Anxur*, *Fundi*, *Minturnæ*, *Sinuessa*, *Capua*, *Caudium*, *Benaventum*, *Equotuticum*, *Herdonia*, *Canusium*, *Barium* to *Brundisium*. It was called by way of eminence *regina viarum*, the queen of roads.

254. Between Forum Apii and Anxur a canal was cut through the Pontine Marshes, to avoid the necessity of a great circuit which, from the bad state of those marshes, travellers are now compelled to make.

255. *Via Flaminia* passed through Etruria and Umbria to Ariminum (now Rimini); named from the censor Flaminius, under whose direction it was made, 220 B.C. It is also called *Via Emilia* from

Æmilius, the consul, who extended it as far as Aquileia, at the foot of the Alps, 186 B.C.

256. *Via Valeria* extended through Tibur and the country of the Marsi, to Corfinium, now San Ferino.

257. *Via Aurelia*, named from the consul Aurelius, passed along the greater part of the Etrurian coast.

258. *Via Latina*, running nearly parallel to the *Via Appia*, extended to Casilinum in Campania.

259. *Via Sacra* was a celebrated street of Rome, where a treaty of peace and alliance was made between Romulus and Tatius. It led from the amphitheatre to the capitol, by the temple sacred to the goddess of peace, and the temple of Cæsar. The triumphal processions passed through it to ascend to the capitol.

260. There were many other roads named from the towns to which they led, as *Via Prænestina*, *Tiburтина*, *Ostiensis*, &c., all made and kept in repair at the public expense, as well as the *Diverticula*, or smaller cross-roads.

261. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine; and the founder, 753 B.C., to give his followers the appearance of a nation, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for all kinds of criminals who fled from their native country to avoid punishment.

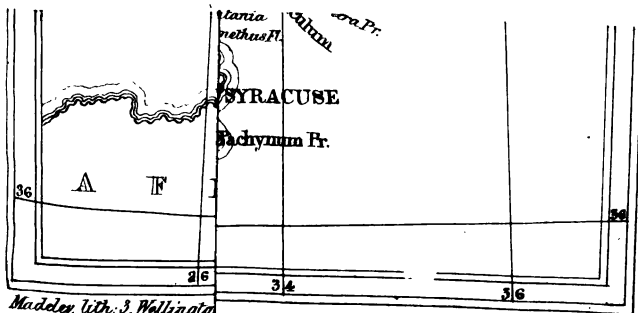
262. By this means a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with mounts Cælius and Quirinalis.

263. After many successful wars with the neighbouring states, the views of Romulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike, and uncivilized. The people were divided into classes, the interests of the whole were linked in one common chain, and the labours of the subject as well as those of his patron, tended to the same end, the aggrandizement of the state.

264. Under the successors of Romulus, the power of Rome was increased, and the boundaries of her dominions extended; a reverence for the deity inculcated, and regular forms of worship established; discipline enforced in the army, and the capital adorned and fortified with towers and walls. During 244 years the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny and oppression of the last of these monarchs excited a revolution, when the *consular* government was established, 509 B.C.

265. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the Romans became more sensible of their consequence; with their liberty they acquired a spirit of faction, and showed themselves extremely jealous of their independence. They knew their own power more effectually when they had fought with success against Porsenna, king of Etruria, and some of the neighbouring states, who supported the claim of Tarquin, and attempted to replace him on the throne by force of arms.

266. To the fame which their conquests and daily successes had gained abroad, the Romans were not a little indebted for their gradual rise to superiority;







and to this may be added the policy of the census, which every fifth year told them their actual strength, and how many citizens were able to bear arms.

267. When Rome had flourished under the consular government for about 120 years, and had beheld with pleasure her conquests over the neighbouring cities and states, which, according to one of her historians, she was ashamed to recollect, in the summit of her power, an irruption of the Gauls, under Brennus, 390 B.C., rendered her very existence precarious, and her name was nearly extinguished. The valour of an injured individual (Camillus) saved it from utter destruction, though not before its houses and temples had been reduced to ashes.

268. This celebrated event, which acquired for Camillus the appellation of the second founder of Rome, has been regarded as a glorious æra for the Romans. The huts and cottages which Romulus had erected and his successors had repaired, were totally consumed; and when the city arose again from its ruins, the streets were enlarged, convenience and regularity were observed, taste was consulted, and the poverty, ignorance, and rusticity of the Romans seemed to be extinguished with their old habitations.

269. Their wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, 281 B.C., displayed their character in a different view; if they had before fought for freedom and independence, they now drew their swords for glory; and here we may see them vanquished in the field, and yet refusing to grant that peace for which their conqueror himself had sued. The advantages they

gained from their battles with Pyrrhus were many. The Roman name became known in Greece, Sicily, and Africa, and in losing or gaining a victory, they were enabled to examine the manœuvres, observe the discipline, and contemplate the order and the encampments of those soldiers whose ancestors and friends had accompanied Alexander the Great in the conquest of Asia.

270. At the end of the Tarentine war all Italy became subject to the Romans, and that period has been called the second age, or the adolescence of the empire. After this memorable æra they tried their strength, not only with distant nations, but on a new element; and in their long wars with Carthage, they acquired territory, and obtained the sovereignty of the sea. They seemed destined to conquer, and soon added Macedonia, Africa, and the provinces of Asia Minor to their empire. Thus they went on adding victory to victory, growing greater and stronger, until the empire appears to have attained its maturity and full splendour in the Augustan age, from which time it seemed doomed to decline.

271. The original poverty of the Romans has often been disguised by their poets and historians, who wished it to appear that those who became masters of the world, had had a better beginning than that of shepherds and robbers. Yet when they were once reduced to order, it was to their simplicity that they were indebted for their successes. Their discipline was strict, and they felt pride and pleasure in submitting to it; they conquered their enemies by va-

lour, temperance, and fortitude; their moderation and justice were so well known, that not only private possessions, but even mighty kingdoms were left in their power to be distributed among a family or to be ensured in the hands of a successor.

272. Until the age of Pyrrhus they despised riches; and many salutary laws were enacted to restrain luxury and to punish indolence. Marcellus was the first who introduced a taste for the fine arts among his countrymen, 212 B.C. The spoils and treasures obtained by the plunder of Syracuse and Corinth rendered the Romans partial to elegant refinement and ornamental equipage. Their transmarine victories proved at last the ruin of their innocence and bravery. They grew fond of the luxury of the Asiatics, introduced among them in the spoils of Antiochus, 189 B.C.; and, conquered by the vices of those nations whom they had subdued, they became as effeminate and dissolute as their captives.

273. Under their emperors, the ancient spirit of national independence was extinguished; the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life, they had long forgotten to appear in the field, and left their wars to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without spirit or animosity, and who were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fidelity at the highest price. After they had been governed by a race of princes remarkable for the variety of their characters, Constantine, 328 A.D., removed the seat of empire. Upon the succession of *Valens* and *Valentinian*, A.D. 364, the Roman

possessions were divided into two distinct empires, the former being emperor of the *East*, and the latter of the *West*.

274. This division was followed by fatal consequences: strife for superiority gave rise to perpetual jealousy and discord, the effect of which was to weaken both parties, and to render them less able to withstand the fierce, hardy, and more warlike barbarians, who incessantly harassed them for several centuries; and whose persevering efforts and repeated devastation at length brought utter ruin upon *Rome* and the *Western Empire* in A.D. 476. So complete was the destruction, that about A.D. 581, the Roman or Latin language ceased to be spoken as the national language of Italy.

275. The *Eastern Empire*, from its peculiar situation, for a time averted a similar fate, and was able to retain its independence for about ten centuries longer, until A.D. 1453, when its doom was sealed, and its existence terminated by the successful attacks of the Turks under Mahomet the Second.

276. HISPANIA.—Hispania was also called *Iberia*, from the river *Iberus*; and *Hesperia* from its western situation; it included the present kingdoms of Spain and Portugal; to distinguish it from the other *Hesperia* or *Italy* it was also called *Hesperia Ultima*.

277. The Romans at first divided it into Hispania Citerior on the eastern side, and Hispania Ulterior on the western side of the *Iberus*: Augustus Cæsar divided the whole into three provinces: *Tarraconen-*

*sis*, *Bætica*, and *Lusitania*, all inhabited by several distinct tribes.

278. *Tarraconensis*, extending from the Pyrenees to the mouth of the *Durius*, exceeded the other two provinces together, both in size and importance, and received its name from the capital, *Tarraco*, now *Terragona*, founded by the two Scipios, in the district of the *Cositani*.

279. The other principal towns were *Saguntum*, on the Mediterranean, some remains of which still exist under the name of *Murviedro*, a corruption of *Muri veteres* (old walls).

280. The siege of this city by Annibal offended the Romans, and caused the second Punic war, 218 B.C. The inhabitants evinced a faithful attachment to the interests of Rome, for when Annibal took it, after a siege of about eight months, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy, they burnt themselves with their houses and all their effects. *Carthago Nova*, built by Asdrubal, the brother of Annibal; the shore near this town was called *Spartarius Campus*, from a species of *rush* that grew there in great abundance.

281. In the interior were *Ilerda*, now *Lerida*, the capital of the *Ilergetes*, where Cæsar defeated Pompey's lieutenants, *Afranius* and *Petreibus*; *Numantia*, near the source of the *Durius*, the inhabitants of which made a desperate resistance to the Roman invaders for the space of fourteen years, though unprotected by walls and towers. Scipio Africanus being appointed to finish the war, began the siege

with an army of 60,000 men and was bravely opposed by the besieged, who had only 4000 able to bear arms. After prodigies of valour on both sides, the perseverance of the Romans prevailed, and the courage of the Numantines was changed to despair and fury. Being reduced to the most cruel extremity, sooner than submit to their conquerors, they set fire to their houses and threw themselves into the flames, 133 B.C. *Bilbilis*, among the Celtiberi, the birth-place of Martial the poet, A.D. 29. *Cæsar Augusta*, now Saragossa, the capital of the Edetani; *Toletum*, now Toledo; *Complutum*, now Alcala; and *Libora*, now Talavera, in the same district; *Calagurris*, in the territory of the Vascones, the inhabitants of which suffered dreadfully from famine, when besieged by Pompey and Metellus during the war waged against Quintus Sertorius, about 74 B.C.; and *Calle*, now Oporto, at the mouth of the Durius. *Calle* was also called *Portus Gallorum*, from some Gauls who settled there, hence the modern name *Portugal*.

282. The northern part of *Terraconensis*, the modern province of Biscay, was possessed by the *Canabari*, a fierce tribe, who for a long time resisted the utmost efforts of the Romans.

283. The southern part of *Hispania*, between the *Anas* and the Mediterranean, was called *Bætica*, from the river *Bætis*. Its chief towns were *Corduba*, now Cordova, the birth-place of the two Senecas, father and son, the former called the *Declamator*; the latter the *Philosopher*, who was commanded by

Nero to put himself to death, A.D. 65; and of the poet Lucan, author of the "*Pharsalia*," a poem descriptive of the contest between Cæsar and Pompey; he was the nephew of Seneca, the philosopher, and died in a similar manner and at the same time; *Hispalis*, now Seville; *Italica*, the native city of the emperors Trajan and Adrian, the former died A.D. 117, and the latter A.D. 138; and of Silius Italicus, who died at the beginning of Trajan's reign; he wrote a poem on the second Punic war; and *Cystrulo*, called also *Parnassia* because founded by a Phocian colony; all on the Bætis.

284. The southern part of Bætica was inhabited by a Phœnician colony, called the Bastuli Pœni to distinguish them from the Libyan Pœni, or Carthaginians; their capital was *Gades*, now Cadiz, on an island at the mouth of the Bætis; N. of it was the small island *Tartessus*, now part of the continent, with a town of the same name, called by the Romans the most distant town in the extremities of Spain, where the poets imagined that Phœbus or the Sun unharnessed his tired horses after the day's journey; to the S. of Gades was *Junonis promontorium*, now Cape Trafalgar.

285. At the extreme southern point of Hispania, was *Mount Calpe*, now called Gibraltar, a corruption of Gebel al Tarik, i. e. the mountain of Tarik, the first Moorish invader of Spain, A.D. 711, who conquered Roderic, the last of the Goths. *Calpe*, and *Abyla*, on the opposite African coast, were named the pillars of Hercules, and supposed to have been



the boundaries of that hero's conquests or discoveries on the west. To the N.E., on the coast, was *Munda*, celebrated for an obstinate battle which was fought there, March 17th, B.C. 45; in which J. Cæsar was victorious over the republican forces headed by Labienus, and the sons of Pompey, thus subduing the last of his opponents, and becoming master of the Roman world. Labienus, who was slain in this battle, had been his lieutenant during his wars in Gaul.

286. *Lusitania*, the present kingdom of Portugal, contained but few places of note; the principal were, *Olisippo*, now Lisbon, said to have been founded by Ulysses, and *Augusta Emerita*, now Merida, once famous for the dyeing of wool.

287. The promontory at the western extremity of Tarraconensis, was called *Artabrum* or *Celticum*, now Cape Finisterre; at the s.w. point of Lusitania was *Promontorium Sacrum*, so named because some supposed the chariot of the sun to rest there; Strabo, the geographer, who flourished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, calls it the most westerly part of the world.

288. *Hispania* was first made known to the ancients by the conquests of Hercules, about 1250 B.C. In more recent times, it was frequented by the Phœnician merchants, afterwards by the Carthaginians, to whose power it long continued in subjection. The Romans became masters of it at the end of the second Punic war, 201 B.C., and retained possession for several centuries: upon the overthrow of the Western

Empire, this country was conquered by the Vandals, who began their kingdom there, A.D. 412, and gave the name *Vandalusia*, now *Andalusia*, to one of the provinces. They were expelled by the Goths, who entered Spain under Adolphus, A.D. 414, and whose dynasty lasted about 300 years, until Roderic, the last chief of their race, was slain by the Saracens under Tarik, the Arab, who conquered the country. The Goths, under Pelagio, recovered a great part of their possessions A.D. 1093; the Moors were finally subdued by Ferdinand and Isabella, A.D. 1492, and in accordance with the zeal and short-sighted policy of the famous cardinal Ximenes, they were entirely expelled A.D. 1516, having kept possession of the southern provinces of the country for about 700 years.

289. Lusitania shared the fate of the other provinces, until the eleventh century, when Alfonso VI., king of Castile and Leon, rewarded Henry, grandson of Robert, king of France, for his bravery and assistance against the Moors, with that part of the country then in the hands of the Christians. His son, Alphonso, gained a signal victory over five Moorish princes, on the plains of Ouriques, and was proclaimed king on the field of battle, A.D. 1139. In 1580, Philip II. of Spain subdued the country; but in 1640, a great revolution took place, and the crown was conferred on John, Duke of Braganza (King John IV.), whose descendants still enjoy it.

290. The names of the principal rivers of Hispania were, *Iberus* (Ebro), *Tagus* (Tajo), *Durius*

(Douro), *Bætis* (Guadalquivir), and *Anas* (Gua-diana).

291. GALLIA AND HELVETIA.—*Ancient Gaul*, com-prehending France, Flanders, Holland, Switzerland, and part of the south-west of Germany, was bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel and Straits, the German Ocean, the Rhine, the Alps, the Medi-terranean and the Pyrenees.

292. This extensive country was, by the Romans, called *Gallia Transalpina*, to distinguish it from *Gal-lia Cisalpina*, a province in the north of Italy; by the Greeks named *Galatia*, and subsequently *Western Galatia*, to distinguish it from Galatia in Asia Minor, where the Gauls had planted a colony about 389 B.C.

293. Julius Cæsar, in his Commentaries, mentions that, in his time, this country was possessed by three great nations, viz. the *Celtæ*, the *Belgæ*, and the *Aqui-tani*, all divided into a number of subordinate tribes: of these the *Celtæ* were the most numerous and powerful, their territory reaching from the *Sequana* (Seine), to the *Garumna* (Garonne); the *Belgæ* lay between the Sequana, and Lower Rhine, where they united with the Germanic tribes; the *Aquitani* possessed the country between the Garumna and the Pyrenees.

294. Augustus Cæsar divided Gaul into four pro-vinces, viz.: *Gallia Narbonensis*, *Aquitania*, *Gallia Celtica*, and *Belgica*.

295. *Gallia Narbonensis*, called also the Roman province, extended along the sea-coast from the Py-renees to the Alps, and included the modern pro-vinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné and Savoy.





It contained several nations, the chief of which were the *Allobroges*, *Salyes*, and *Volcæ*. The principal cities were, *Narbo Martius*, the capital (Narbonne), built by the consul Martius, 117 B.C.; *Massiliæ* (Marseilles), founded by a colony from Phocæa, in Asia Minor, 539 B.C.; *Forum Julii* (Frejus); and *Aquæ Sextiæ* (Aix), where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius, 102 B.C. It was built by C. Sextius, and is famous for its cold and hot springs.

296. *Aquitania* extended from the Pyrenees to the *Liger* (Loire); the principal nations were, the *Tarbelli*, south, and the *Santones*, *Pictones*, and *Lemovices*, north of the Garumna; the chief towns were, *Mediolanum* (Saintes), *Portus Santorum* (Rochelle), and *Uxellodunum*.

297. *Gallia Celtica*, or *Lugdunensis*, lay between the Liger and Sequana, and contained the nations, *Segusiani*, *Ædui*, *Mandubii*, *Parisii*, and *Rhedones*, whose chief cities were, *Lugdunum* (Lyons), founded by Munatius Plancus, after the death of Julius Cæsar; *Bibracte*, afterwards *Augustodunum* (Autern), where Cæsar often wintered; *Alesia*, now Alise, founded by Hercules, on a high hill, the last city of Gaul that resisted the arms of Cæsar; and *Portus Brevates*, now Brest, near the *Promontorium Gobæum*, now Cape St. Malo.

298. The country along the coast, from the Liger to the Sequana, containing the modern provinces of Bretagne and Normandy, was called *Armorica*, the inhabitants of which were noted for their warlike, rebellious, and inconstant disposition.

299. On the north, between the Sequana and the Rhenus, was the *Belgic province*, containing a great number of powerful states; still more northerly were, the *Batavi*, who inhabited Holland; that part of Belgic Gaul between the Mosella and the Rhenus, was called *Germania Prima*, from the number of German tribes that had settled there, near the extensive forest *Arduenna*, now Ardennes, traces of which still remain. To the s.e. were the *Helvetii*, occupying that part of Switzerland that extends from *Lacus Lemanus* (Lake of Geneva), to *Lacus Brigantenus* (Lake of Constance); and the *Sequani*, inhabiting the province of Franche Comté.

300. The principal mountains of Gaul were, *Cebenna*, now Cevennes, in Languedoc; *Vogesus*, now Vauge, in Lorraine; and the *Alpes*.

301. The Alps were divided into *Maritimæ*, joining the Etruscan Sea; *Cotticæ*, more north, over which Annibal is supposed to have passed; *Græcæ*, so called from the passage of Hercules; *Penninæ*, from *Penna*, a wing, the appearance of their tops; *Rhæticæ*, joining Rhætia; *Noricæ*, near Noricum; *Pannonicæ*, bordering Pannonia; and *Julicæ*, the eastern extremity, near the *Sinus Flanaticus* (Bay of Carnaro), in Liburnia.

302. The chief rivers of Gaul were, *Liger*, the Loire; joined by the *Elaver*, Allier; *Sequana*, the Seine; *Rhodanus*, the Rhone, noted for its rapidity, joined by the *Arar*, Soane, over which Cæsar's soldiers threw a bridge in one day; *Rhenus*, the Rhine, called by Virgil *bicornis*, because it divided into two streams.

It is now known as dividing itself into four large branches; the Waal, Lech, Issel, and Rhine; the last losing itself in the sands above Leyden; in A.D. 860, inundations of the sea destroyed the regularity of the river's course near its mouth; and *Garumna*, the Garonne, which unites with *Duranus*, the Dordogne.

303. Previous to the Roman invasion, the government of Gaul was aristocratical, and so great was the aversion entertained for royalty, that those who were even suspected of aiming at sovereign power, were instantly put to death. The priests or Druids, and the nobles or knights, possessed the whole authority of the state, the peasants being esteemed as slaves. In most of the states an annual magistrate was elected, with powers similar to those of the Roman consul, and it was ordained that both magistrate and electors should be of noble birth.

304. The Gauls were generally fair-complexioned, and conspicuous for their ruddy, long and flowing hair. They are described as irascible, and of ungovernable fury when provoked; their first onset in battle was very impetuous, but upon meeting with vigorous resistance, their energy relaxed, and they could not sustain the fight with any degree of steadiness. They were very superstitious, and believed themselves to be descended from Pluto, on which account they always reckoned time, not by *days* as other nations, but by *nights*.

305. Until the invasion of the Romans, the history of the Gauls is involved in great obscurity. Judging



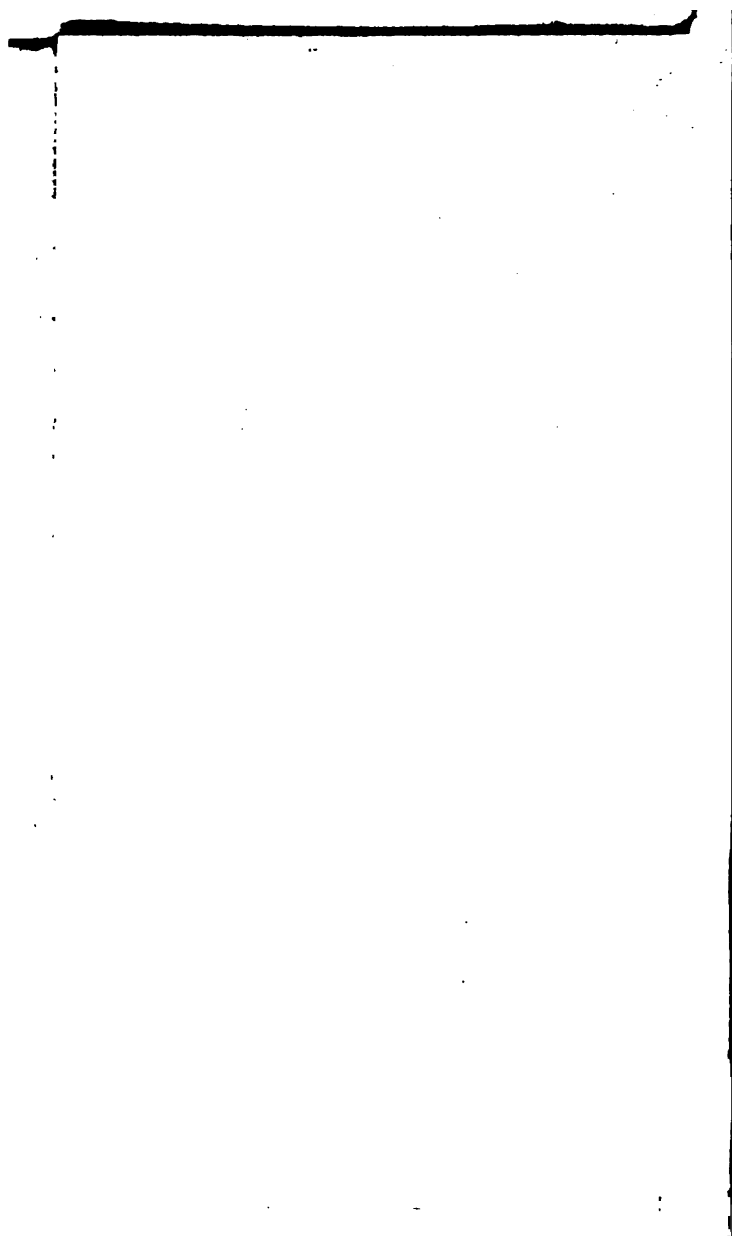
from the numerous hordes that at different times emigrated in search of new settlements, the country must have been very populous. Some seized on the north of Italy, which, from them, was called *Cisalpine Gaul*, others colonized a part of Germany; some invaded Greece, and one tribe penetrated even into Asia, where, mingling with the Greeks, they settled in a province, thence named *Galatia* and *Gallo-Græcia*.

306. Another body seized and burned Rome itself, 389 B.C., and though they were subsequently routed by Camillus, the Romans ever regarded the Gauls as their most formidable opponents, and called a Gallic war *Tumultus*, implying that it was as dangerous as a civil war.

307. The alliance between the people of *Massiliæ* (Marseilles) and the Romans, furnished the latter with a pretext for intermeddling in the affairs of Gaul, which they eagerly embraced. The first whom they attacked were the *Salvæ*, who had refused them a passage into Spain, and who were subdued by Caius Sextius, the Roman general, who planted among them a colony, at a place called, after his name, *Aquæ Sextiæ*; about four years afterwards, the greater part of Gallia Narbonensis was conquered by Quintus Martius Rex, who founded the colony *Narbo Martius*, B.C. 117, and made it the capital of the Roman province.

308. From this time the Gauls remained unmolested until the time of J. Cæsar, who, after innumerable difficulties, and a residence of ten years





among them, conquered the whole country and annexed it to the Roman dominions, about 50 B.C.

309. Though grievously oppressed by the Roman governors, the Gauls made rapid advances in civilization, and are particularly noticed for their success in eloquence and law. An annual contest in eloquence took place at *Lugdunum* (Lyons), and the vanquished were compelled to blot out their own compositions, and write new orations in praise of the victors, or else be whipped and plunged into the *Arar* (Saone). This was certainly an excellent method; one well calculated to excite noble emulation, and to stimulate the competitors to great exertions.

310. The chiefs of the Gallic tribes, particularly the *Ædui*, were elected into the Roman senate by Claudius. This privilege was extended by Galba, who conferred the freedom of the city on all the Gauls.

311. With their liberty, the Gauls lost that valour for which they had once been so renowned, and, on the downfall of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, they became a prey to the Goths, the Visigoths, and the Burgundians. Finally, the Franks, a fierce and warlike people of Germany, took possession of the country, and completed the foundation of their kingdom under Clovis, A.D. 481. The *Salic* law, which precludes females from inheriting the crown, was established by the *Salii*, the most powerful of the Frank tribes.

312. THE NORTHERN NATIONS OF EUROPE.—*Scandinavia* or *Scandia*, by the Celts called *Lochlin*, com-

prehending Sweden, Norway, Finland, Lapland, &c., was supposed to be a large island. The inhabitants; remarkable for their numbers and ferocity, subsisted by piracy and plunder. From this region came the Goths, Heruli, Vandals, and, at a later period, the Northmen or Normans, who subjugated great portions of southern Europe.

313. *The Chersonesus Cimbrica*, now Jutland, a large peninsula at the north-west part of Germany, and at the entrance of the Baltic, was, with the islands of Zealand and Funen, the native country of the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, who, after devastating Gaul, invaded Italy 109 B.C.; defeated the consuls Manlius and Servilius with dreadful slaughter, and made the Romans tremble for the safety of their capital. When C. Marius was appointed to carry on the war, he met and overcame the Teutones at *Aquæ Sextiæ* (Aix) in Gaul, 102 B.C.; the year following he and his colleague Catullus almost annihilated the Cimbri near the river Athesis (Adige) in Italy.

314. *Sarmatia*, including the greater part of Russia and Poland, extended eastward to Scythia, with which it was often confounded. It was possessed by several independent tribes, who led a wandering life, like the Tartars of Asia, and the savages of North America. They were called *Hamaxobii*, from their living and travelling in waggons. Virgil calls them *Picti*, because they painted their bodies to give them a formidable appearance.

315. The principal tribes were the *Sauromatæ*, near the mouth of the *Tanais* (Don), and the *Geloni*

and *Agathyrsi*, between the Tanais and Borysthenes (Dnieper). From these regions also came the *Huns*, *Alans*, and *Roxolanians*, who greatly aided in overthrowing the Roman empire.

316. *Chersonesus Taurica*, now known by the name of the Crimea or Crim Tartary, was inhabited by the *Tauri*, remarkable for their cruelty to all strangers, whom they sacrificed on the altar of Diana. From their cruelty the sea on the south received its name, being called *Euxine* (favourable to strangers) by Antiphrasis.

317. Their principal towns were *Panticapæum*, now Kerchë, where Mithridates 7th, surnamed the Great, died 63 B.C.; *Saphræ*, now Precop; and *Theodosia*, now Kaffa; at the south of the peninsula was a large promontory called, from its shape, *Criu Metopon*, or the Ram's Forehead.

318. *GERMANIA* or ancient Germany, is a name applied to the territories lying, from west to east, between the Rhine and the Vistula, and from north to south, between the Baltic Sea and the Danube. It is, in many respects, the most interesting of the northern nations. In their early dialects and civil government we may trace the origin of the English language and constitution. The inhabitants called themselves *Ger-men*, which signifies *War-men*, and from this boasting designation the Romans named the country.

319. The principal tribes were, the *Hermiones* and *Suevi*, who possessed the middle of the country. On the banks of the Rhine were the *Frisii*, through whose district a canal was cut by Drusus about 10 B.C.; which,

being increased in the course of time, has formed the Zuyder Zee; the *Cherusci*, who, under the command of Arminius, destroyed the legions of Quintilius Varus, A.D. 10.; the *Sicambri*, who were driven across the Rhine by the *Catti*, in the time of Augustus; the *Catti* were the most warlike of the tribes, and the most irreconcilable to Rome; the *Marcomanni*, driven afterwards into Bohemia by the *Allemanni*, from which latter people Germany is, by the French, called *Allemagne*.

320. Near the Elbe were the *Angli* and *Saxones*, the progenitors of the English; and the *Longobardi*, who founded the kingdom of Lombardy, A.D. 568.

321. The nations on the Danube were the *Hermundurii*, steadfast allies of the Romans; the *Marcomanni*, who retired hither after their expulsion from the Rhine; the *Narisci* and *Quadi*, who, with the *Marcomanni* waged a dreadful war with the Romans during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, by whom they were defeated.

322. The Germans had no regular towns, a contiguity of houses being forbidden by their laws. The Romans built many forts, to repress the incursions of the natives, but a great part of the country was covered by the Hercynian forest, which extended nine days' journey from south to north, and more than sixty from west to east.

323. Between the sources of the Rhine and Danube was *Vindelicia*, its chief town *Augusta Vindelicorum*, now Augsburg, celebrated for the confession of faith presented by Melancthon to the Diet assemble

there at the commencement of the Reformation, A.D. 1517.

324. *Rhætia* extended from Vindelicia to the Alps, and contained rather more than the present territory of the Grisons; its chief towns were *Curia*, now Coire; and *Tridentum*, now Trent, famous in history for the last general council, which sat there 18 years, to regulate the affairs of the church, from A.D. 1545 to A.D. 1563.

325. Vindelicia and Rhætia were originally colonized by the Tuscans, who for a long time bravely maintained their independence, but were subdued during the reign of Augustus, by Drusus the brother of Tiberius.

326. *Noricum*, including a part of Austria and Bavaria, lay to the east of Vindelicia, separated from it by the *Ænus* (Inn). Its savage inhabitants made frequent incursions upon the Roman territories, and were, after a severe struggle, reduced by Tiberius Cæsar. The iron of this country was esteemed excellent, thence *Noricus ensis* was used to express the goodness of a sword.

327. *Pannonia*, comprehending Hungary, part of Austria, Croatia, Carniola, Slavonia, Bosnia, &c., east of Noricum, was first invaded by Julius Cæsar and finally subdued by Tiberius. It was divided into *Superior*, chief town Vindebona, now Vienna, and *Inferior*, chief town *Sirmium*, of great importance in the later ages of the empire.

328. The principal rivers in these regions were; in Sarmatia, *Rha*, Volga; *Tanais*, Don; *Tyras*,



Dniester; *Borysthenes*, Dnieper; and *Hypanis*, Bog; in Germania, &c., *Albis*, Elbe; *Vistula*; *Ister* or *Danubius*, Danube; *Dravus*, Drave; and *Savus*, Save.

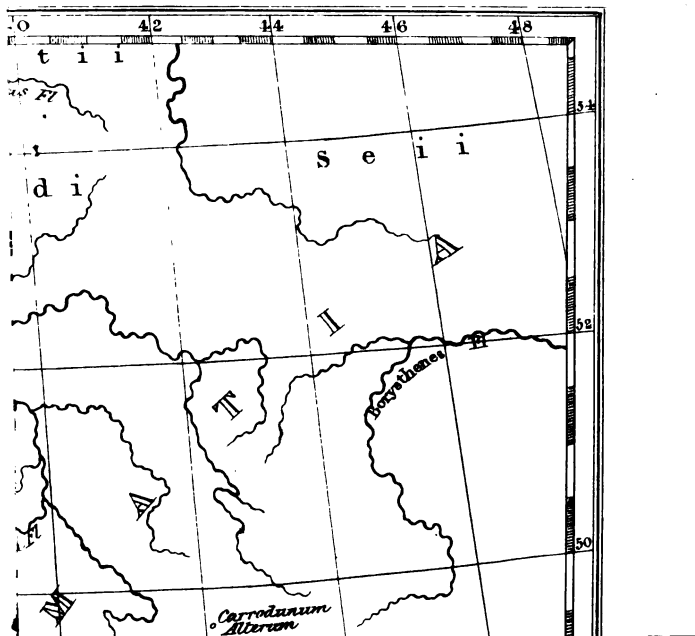
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INSULÆ EUROPÆ.—THE ISLES OF EUROPE  
IN THE ATLANTIC.

1. THULE, an island somewhere in the northern parts of the German Ocean, to which, on account of its great distance, the ancients gave the epithet of *ultima* or *most remote*. As its situation was never accurately ascertained, it is, and ever will remain, doubtful whether it has reference to Iceland, Greenland or the Shetland Isles.

2. BRITANNIA was considered beyond the bounds of the world, and little of it was known except by vague rumour until the time of Julius Cæsar, 55 B.C. The island had been peopled by successive migrations from Gaul, and the Britons naturally aided the mother country whenever it was invaded, and thus provoked the vengeance of Rome. The Phœnicians are said to have visited the south-western shores at a much earlier period; Sir Isaac Newton thinks about 800 B.C.; and to have carried on an extensive trade in tin with Cornwall and the Scilly isles, which latter, from their abounding in that metal, were called *Cassiterides Insulæ*, or tin islands.

3. The ancient divisions of England under the Britons were as follow, viz.:





*Dumnunii*—Cornwall, Devon, part of Somerset; chief town, *Isca Dumnuniorum*, now Exeter.

*Durotriges*—Dorset, part of Somerset, and part of Hants; ch. t. *Durnovaria*, Dorchester.

*Belgæ*—remainder of Somerset, Wilts, remainder of Hants, and part of Surrey; ch. t. *Aquæ Solis*, Bath, and *Venta Belgarum*, Winchester.

*Attrebates*—Berks; ch. t. *Calleva*, Reading.

*Regni*—Sussex, and remainder of Surrey; ch. t. *Regnum*, Chichester.

*Cantii*—Kent; ch. t. *Durovernum*, Canterbury.

*Trinobantes*—Middlesex, Essex, and the east part of Herts; ch. t. *Londinum*, London, and *Camalodunum*, Colchester.

*Iceni*—Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge; ch. t. *Venta Icenorum*, Norwich.

*Catiuchlani*—part of Oxford, part of Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bucks, Bedford, and remainder of Herts; ch. t. *Verulamium*, St. Albans.

*Dobuni*—part of Gloucester, remainder of Oxford, part of Worcester; ch. t. *Glevum*, Gloucester.

*Silures*—Radnor, Brecon, Glamorgan, Monmouth, part of Hereford, part of Worcester, and remainder of Gloucester; ch. t. *Isca*, Caerleon.

*Dæmetæ*—Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; ch. t. *Maridunum*, Caermarthen.

*Ordovices*—Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Caernarvon, Isle of Anglesea, part of Salop, part of Worcester, and part of Hereford; ch. t. *Segontium*, Caernarvon.

*Cornavii*—Chester, Stafford, part of Derby, re-

mainder of Worcester and of Salop, and part of Warwick; ch. t. *Deva*, Chester.

*Coritani*—Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, remainder of Warwick, and of Derby; ch. t. *Lindum*, Lincoln.

*Brigantes*—Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Lancaster, and York; ch. t. *Eboracum*, York.

4. In the territory of the *Cantii* were *Rutupiæ*, now Richborough, celebrated by Juvenal for its oysters; and *Portus Lemanus*, now Lime, near which Cæsar landed 55 B.C.

5. *Londinum*, the chief town of the *Trinobantes*, is represented as a considerable, opulent, and commercial town in the age of Nero, A.D. 54.

6. The *Silures*, possessing South Wales, appear to have been a very flourishing and warlike tribe. Caractacus, one of their kings, celebrated for having bravely defended the liberties of his country, and for a long time baffled the utmost efforts of the Romans, was at length subdued by Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 51, and sent in chains to Rome. There his noble and undaunted behaviour excited the admiration of the court and procured him his liberty.

7. Boadicea, queen of the *Iceni*, having been cruelly abused by the Roman deputies, took up arms to avenge her own and her country's wrongs, and at first obtained several victories, but was finally defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61, when, to avoid falling into the hands of her enemies, she put an end to her life by poison.

8. The Brigantes were considered the most powerful of the British nations. Among their chief towns Ptolemy mentions *Isurium*, now Aldborough, which, though at present but a small village, once possessed the right of sending a member to parliament.

9. Scotland was less known than England; five nations on the borders, known by the general name of *Meatae*, were subdued by Agricola, A.D. 81, and became nominally subject to Rome. Having crossed the Frith of Forth, Agricola found himself, for the first time, fairly engaged with the real *Caledonians*, a people as fierce and as brave as any he had hitherto contended with. In his seventh and last campaign, A.D. 84, he met them to the number of 30,000, at the foot of *Mons Grampius*, (or *Gran-Pen* of the British, meaning the head or chief ridge or summit,) determined to oppose his progress by a general battle. They were commanded by *Galgacus*, who ranks with *Cassivellanus* and *Caractacus*, as one of the heroes of the British wars; they fought with great bravery, but were not able to resist the disciplined legions of Rome; were defeated and pursued with great loss. In this battle the Caledonians used the war-chariots; and Tacitus mentions the broadswords and small targets, which remained so long after the peculiar arms of the Highlanders.

10. *Britain* was divided by the Romans into the five following provinces: *Britannia Prima*, comprising all the tribes to the south of the *Tamesis* (Thames); *Britannia Secunda*, including all Wales; *Flavea Caesariensis*, comprehending all the space

from the *Tamesis* to the *Albus* (Humber), and from the *Sabrina* (Severn) to the German Ocean ; *Maxima Cæsariensis*, extending from the *Albus* to the *Tueda* (Tweed), and *Valentia*, occupied by the Meatæ.

11. To prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots, who frequently laid waste the Roman settlements, several walls were built across the island. The celebrated Agricola, who completed the conquest of Britain, raised a mound of earth and several forts between Solway Frith and the river Tyne, and afterwards between the rivers Forth and Clyde ; but these being found insufficient, the emperor Adrian, A.D. 121, erected a rampart of great strength and dimensions, consisting of a double rampart and ditch, strengthened by several forts. It extended from *Æstuarium Itunæ*, now Solway Frith, to *Segedunum*, now Cousin's House, a village to the north of *Pons Ælii*, now Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a distance of about seventy-four miles.

12. The emperor Antoninus Pius, or rather his general Lollius Urbicus, drove the barbarians northwards and again fixed the Roman frontier at the isthmus between the Clyde and Forth, and rebuilt the wall of Agricola, which was thence called the rampart of Antoninus, A.D. 138.

13. The last and greatest of these structures was that erected by the emperor Severus, A.D. 209, situated a few yards north of Adrian's wall, and one of the strongest fortifications of antiquity. It was built of stone and cement, 12 feet high and 8 feet thick to the base of the battlements. To the wall were added,

at unequal distances, a number of stations, 81 castles, and 330 castelets or turrets. At the north of the wall was dug a ditch about 36 feet wide, and from 12 to 15 feet deep; 10,000 men were employed to garrison this immense range of fortifications, and six hundred mariners appointed to guard the points where the ramparts communicated with the shore.

14. The Romans retained possession of the island until A.D. 426, when they abandoned the Britons to their fate. The latter not being able to defend themselves against the more ferocious Scots and Picts, were compelled, A.D. 449, to invite to their aid the Saxons, who, in A.D. 584, had made themselves masters of all Britain to the south of the Frith of Forth. The country was divided by them into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, in the following order, viz. :—

*Kent*—founded by Hengist, A.D. 454; comprising Kent.

*South Saxons*—founded by Ella, in 491; containing Sussex and Surrey.

*West Saxons*—founded by Cerdic, in 519; Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks.

*East Saxons*—founded by Erchewin, in 527; Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertford.

*Northumberland*—founded by Ida, in 547; Lancaster, York, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Scotland to the Frith of Forth.

*East Angles*—founded by Uffa, in 565; Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, with the Isle of Ely.



*Mercia*—founded by Cridda in 582; Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, Chester, and the other part of Hertford.

15. *Egbert*, king of Wessex, or the West Saxons, having subdued all the other chiefs of the Heptarchy, united the whole under his own dominion, and thus became sole monarch of all Angle-land, or England, about A.D. 828.

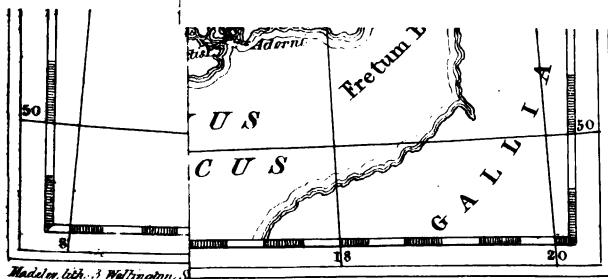
16. His descendants held the sovereignty until dispossessed by the Danes, who ruled from 1013 to 1041, when the Saxon line being restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, continued until the memorable battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066.

17. By the result of this battle, the Norman princes became masters of England, and in their line the sovereignty has descended, directly or indirectly, to the present day.

18. Adjoining Britain were the *Orcades*, Orkney Isles, *Hebrides*, Western Isles, *Mona Taciti*, Isle of Anglesea, *Mona Cæsaris*, Isle of Man, *Vectis*, Isle of Wight, and *Cassiterides*, Scilly Isles. *Ierne*, *Juverna*, or *Hibernia*, now Ireland, was known only by name to the ancients, who bestowed upon it also the appellation of *Britannia Minor*.

19. On the west coast of Gaul were, *Uxantos*, Ushant, *Sarmia*, Guernsey, *Cæsarea*, Jersey, *Riduna*, Alderney, *Vindilis*, Belle-isle, *Pictonum*, Rhe, and *Uliarus*, Oleron.

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## ISLES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1. The **BALEARES**, deriving their name from the skill of the inhabitants in slinging and archery, on the coast of Spain. Their names were *Balearis Major*, now Majorca, *Balearis Minor*, now Minorca, and *Ebusa*, now Iviça. We are told by Florus that the mothers never gave the children breakfast before they had hit with an arrow a certain mark in a tree, or until they had struck down their food from the top of a high pole to which it was suspended. The inhabitants were also great pirates.

2. More eastward were **CORSICA** and **SARDINIA**, separated by the *Fretum Fossæ*, now Strait of Bonifacio. *Corsica*, a mountainous island to which Seneca was banished by Caligula. The inhabitants were savage, and, according to the philosopher, bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists. They lived to a great age, and fed on honey, which was produced in great abundance, though bitter in taste from the number of yew trees and quantity of hemlock that grew there. Corsica, for some time possessed by the Carthaginians, was conquered by the Romans, 231 B.C. In the age of Pliny it was considered as in a flourishing state, containing no fewer than 33 towns. The Greeks called it Cynos. It contained two Roman colonies, *Mariana*, planted by Marius, and *Aleria*, by Sylla, about 100 B.C. North of Mariana was *Matinorum Oppidum*, now Bastia, the capital.

3. *Sardinia*, originally called *Sandaliotis* and *Ich-*

*nusa*, from its resemblance to the human foot, received its present name from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who settled there with a colony from Lybia; its climate was unhealthy, but the soil fertile in corn, wine, and oil, so that it was by some called one of the granaries of Rome, under whose dominion it passed from the Carthaginians, 231 B.C. Neither wolves nor serpents were found there, nor any poisonous herb except one which, when eaten, contracted the nerves, and excited a paroxysm of laughter, the forerunner of death; hence the expression *risus Sardonius*—a Sardonian grin—laughing in pain—smiling in grief. The chief town was *Calaris*, now Cagliari.

4. On the coast of Gaul were the *Stæchades* or *Ligustides*, now isles of Hieres, by some supposed to be the dominions of *Calypso*. But the situation of *Ogygia* mentioned by Homer as the scene of Ulysses' shipwreck, and his seven years' residence with that goddess, has never been clearly ascertained.

5. Near the coast of Italy were *Ilua*, now Elba, celebrated for its iron mines; the people were called *Iluates*. *Prochÿta*, now Procida, near Campania in the bay of Puteoli, said to have been separated from Inarina by an earthquake. *Capriæ*, now Capri, abounding in quails, and infamous as the scene of Tiberius's unnatural conduct during the last seven years of his life, which he ended A.D. 37. *Ænaria*, now Ischia, abounding in cypress trees; full of agreeable valleys which produce excellent fruits, mountains on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers

and fine gardens ; it also abounds in game, has many hot springs, and is much resorted to by invalids, on account of the salubrity of the air.

6. SICILIA, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean, at the s.w. point of Italy, from which it is separated by the *Fretum Siculum*, now Strait of Messina. It was anciently called *Sicania*, also *Trinacria* and *Triquetra*, from its triangular shape, terminating in three promontories, *Pelorus*, now Faro, on the n., *Pachimus*, now Passaro, on the s., and *Lilybæum*, now Boco, on the w.

7. On the Strait to the s. of Pelorus stood *Zancle*, so named from its shape resembling a *scythe*, said to have been founded about 1058 B.C. by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy. In 494 B.C. it was taken by Anaxilaus, the Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium, who called it *Messana*, now Messina. The Mamertines afterwards possessed themselves of it by cruelty and perfidy, and gave it the name of *Mamertina*, which in their language signified *martial* or *warlike*. These people being attacked by the Carthaginians, called the Romans to their aid, and thus commenced the first Punic war, 264 B.C. On the east coast were *Taurominium*, now Taormina, on Mount Taurus, celebrated for its extensive prospect ; *Catîna*, near Mount Ætna, by the eruptions of which it has frequently been overwhelmed ; *Morgantium*, on the river Simæthus ; *Leontium*, now Leontini, the capital of the Leontines, supposed to be the descendants of the Læstrigones, those savage monsters who sank the ships of Ulysses and devoured his companions ; *Megara*, originally

Hybla, founded 728 B.C., and destroyed by Gelon, king of Syracuse, about 486 B.C.

8. *Syracuse*, a celebrated city, and for a length of time the capital of Sicily, was founded by Archias, a Corinthian, about 732 B.C. In its flourishing state, it extended  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, and was divided into five districts, of themselves separate cities, fortified with three citadels and threefold walls: viz. *Ortygia*, an island, in which was the celebrated fountain *Arethusa*, supposed by the ancients to communicate with the river *Alpheus*, in Peloponnesus; *Acradina*; *Tycha*; *Neapolis*; and *Epipolæ*.

9. The city was well built, its houses were stately and magnificent, and it had two capacious harbours, separated from each other by the island *Ortygia*. The people were very opulent and powerful, and though subject to tyrants, they were masters of vast possessions and dependent states.

10. Syracuse, after being freed from the tyranny of Thrasybulus, son of Gelon, 466 B.C., enjoyed independence for about 60 years, till the usurpation of the Dionysii, who were expelled by Timoleon, 343 B.C. It fell into the hands of the Romans under the consul Marcellus, after a siege of three years, 212 B.C. It was the birth-place of *Theocritus*, the poet, who flourished 282 B.C., and of *Archimedes*, the famous geometrician, by whose mechanical contrivances, the last siege was principally protracted.

11. At the south of the island were the harbour and promontory *Pachynus*, now Passaro. Westward of this stood Camarina, built 552 B.C., close to an ex-

tensive lake or marsh, which the inhabitants were forbidden, by the oracle of Apollo, to drain, which, it is said was attempted, but in vain. Whence the words *Camarinam movere* became proverbial to express a dangerous and unsuccessful attempt; *Gela*, on a river of the same name; *Agrigentum*, now Girgenti, the sovereignty of which was usurped by the cruel tyrant Phalaris, who was put to death 552 B.C.; the inhabitants were famed for their hospitality and luxury. This town can boast of more venerable remains of antiquity than any other in Sicily; *Heraclea*, so named from Hercules, originally called *Minoa*, after Minos, who is said to have built it; *Selinus*, founded by a colony from Megara, 626 B.C., and named from the quantity of parsley that grew there; *Lilybæum*, a strong town that maintained a siege of ten years against the Romans in the first Punic war, with a promontory of the same name at the w. point of the island.

12. On the north were, *Drepanum*, now Trapani, in the form of a scythe, whence its name; there Anchises, the father of Æneas, died in his voyage to Italy. The Romans, under Cl. Pulcher, were defeated near this coast by the Carthaginian general Adherbal, 249 B.C. Near it were the strong fort and mountain *Eryx*, now Giuliano; *Ægesta*, said to have been built by Æneas, and destroyed by Agathocles; *Panormus*, now Palermo, the present capital of the island, noted in all ages for its excellent harbour, whence its name (*All-port*). It was founded by the



Phœnicians, afterwards possessed by the Greeks, again seized by the Carthaginians, and at length became subject to the Romans ; *Himera*, founded by a colony from Messina ; and *Naulochus*, where the oxen of the sun were supposed to be kept.

13. In the interior were the town of *Enna* and its beautiful plain, where Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, whilst gathering flowers, was snatched away by her uncle Pluto ; and *Tricola*, where Trypho and Athenis, at the head of a republic of slaves, held out against the Roman power for several years.

14. The principal rivers of Sicily were, the *Sime thus*, now Giaretta, celebrated for its amber ; it formed a boundary between the territories of Catana and those of Leontium ; *Asinarius*, near which the Athenian generals *Nicias* and *Demosthenes* were taken prisoners by the Syracusans, 413 B.C. ; and *Helorus*, whose waters often swell and inundate the country, on the eastern coast ; on the south were the *Crimisus*, where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians ; and the *Camicus* ; on the north, the *Himera*.

15. Mount *Ætna*, towards the east coast, rising about 11,000 feet, is the principal mountain in the island, and the highest volcano in Europe ; another noted mountain is Mount *Hybla*, towards the north, where thyme and odoriferous flowers grew in great abundance ; highly celebrated for its honey.

16. To the north of Sicily were, the *Insulæ Æoliæ*, now Lipari islands, sacred to Vulcan as abounding in volcanoes ; they are seven in number,

named *Lipara*, *Hiera*, *Strongyle*, *Didyme*, *Ericusa*, *Phœnicusa*, and *Euonymos*. Virgil calls them the kingdom of *Æolus*, the god of winds and storms.

17. Near Lilybæum are the *Ægates*, three small islands, called by Virgil, *Aræ* (the Altars), near which the Carthaginians, under Hanno, were defeated by Lutatius Catulus, 241 B.C., at the end of the first Punic war.

18. South of Sicily is *Melita*, now Malta, once celebrated for its cotton manufactures; here St. Paul was shipwrecked in his voyage to Rome, A.D. 6. It was anciently, little better than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been imported from Africa and Sicily, that it is now very fertile. Malta was first peopled by the Phœnicians, who found it convenient for commerce, on account of its excellent harbour: it was afterwards possessed by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the consul Sempronius, 217 B.C. It was given by the emperor Charles V., A.D. 1530, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had been driven by the Turks from the island of Rhodes. Near Malta is the small island of *Gaulos* (Gozo).

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#### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

1. Along the western coast of Epirus, Græcia, &c., lie several islands, known under the general name of *Ionian*, the principal of which are as follow.

2. *Corcyra*, successively called *Drepane*, *Scheria*, and *Phœacia*, now Corfu, is remarkable for the ship-

wreck of Ulysses, on his return from Troy, 1175 B.C., and for the kind reception he met with from the princess *Nausicaa*, and her father *Alcinous*, king of the island, who was renowned for his love of horticulture. The chief towns were *Corcyra* and *Cassiope*; near the former were the celebrated gardens of Alcinous.

3. A colony from Colchis settled in the island 1349 B.C., and some Corinthians under Chersicrates, when banished from their country, took up their abode there, 703 B.C. The disputes that arose between the latter colonists and the parent state, by degrees, involved many other states in a contest, which proved but the preparation for the Peloponnesian war, 431 B.C.

4. The people of Corcyra were once so hated by the Cretans, that such as were found on the island of Crete were always put to death. In later times, the island was possessed by the Illyrians, from whom it was taken by the Romans soon after the first Punic war, 241 B.C.

5. *Leucadia*, now Santa Maura, was originally a peninsula, as Thucydides speaks of ships being carried over the isthmus, which was cut through after the Peloponnesian war; chief town was *Leucas*. At the south-western extremity, was a remarkable rock called *Leucopetra*, from its whiteness, whence desponding lovers threw themselves into the sea, in the hope of extinguishing their hopeless passion, but they generally perished in the attempt. Among those who tried the experiment may be mentioned *Sappho*, the

poetess, born at Lesbos, 600 B.C., and *Artemisia*, queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes with a fleet in his expedition against Greece, 480 B.C., and whose valour and skill were so great that the monarch observed, that all his men fought like women, and all his women like men. On the top of the rock was a temple of Apollo, where the victims sacrificed before taking the fatal leap.

6. The *Echinades*, now Carzolari, five small islands at the mouth of the river Achelous, of which the most noted was *Dulichium*, forming part of Ulysses' kingdom. Near it was *Ithaca*, now Theaki, the birth-place of Ulysses; the capital, also called *Ithaca*, stood at the foot of Mount Neritus.

7. *Cephalenia*, now Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian islands, abounds in oil and excellent wines. From its four towns or districts, it was frequently called Tetrapolis. Its chief town *Samé*, also gave name to the island.

8. *Zacynthus*, now Zante, with a capital of the same name, has always been celebrated for its fertility and beautiful groves, hills and valleys; it is famous for its currants, figs, and almonds. Its tar springs have ever been, and still remain, a natural curiosity. Herodotus observes that there are several lakes, into the water of which they let down a bough of myrtle at the end of a long pole; the pitch or tar attaches itself to the myrtle, and is thus procured. Whatever falls into the lake passes under ground, and is again seen in the sea, at the distance of four stadia from the lake.

9. The *Strophædes*, now Strivoli, two islands to the west of the Peloponnesus, were originally called *Plotæ*, because supposed to float; and were named *Strophædes*, from *Strepho*, to turn, because Zethes and Calais, sons of Boreas, returned thence by order of Jupiter, after they had driven the Harpies there from the tables of Phineus. *Sphacteriæ*, or *Sphagiæ*, three small islands, opposite Pylus in Messenia, taken by Cleon and Demosthenes, the Athenians, in the seventh year of the Peloponnesian war, 425 B.C.

10. *Cythera* or *Porphyryus*, now Cerigo, sacred to Venus, who was thence surnamed Cytheræa. The Phœnicians there built a famous temple to the goddess. Cythera and Scanda were two excellent towns with harbours, which the Lacedæmonians fortified, but which the Athenians destroyed.

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#### ISLANDS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

1. In the north of the Ægean, on the coast of Thrace, were the islands of *Thasus*, *Samothracia*, and *Imbros*.

2. *Thasus*, now Thaso; opposite the mouth of the *Nestus*, known also by the names of *Æria*, *Odonis*, *Æthria*, *Acte*, *Ogygia*, *Chryse*, and *Ceresis*; so uncommonly fruitful that the fertility of Thasos became proverbial. It was also famous for its wine, its marble quarries, and its mines of gold and silver.

3. *Samothracia*, now Samondrachi, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, anciently called *Leucosia*, *Melitis*, *Electria*, *Leucania*, and *Dardania*. It is famous

for a deluge which inundated the country to the top of the highest mountains, 1477 B.C. The people were very religious, and as all mysteries were supposed to have had their origin there, the island received the surname of *sacred*, and was an inviolable asylum for all fugitives and criminals.

4. *Imbros*, now Embro, to the s. of Samothracia, was for some time governed by its own laws, but was afterwards subject to Persia, Athens, Macedonia, and Pergamus, and finally became a Roman province.

5. *Lemnos*, now Stalimene, to the s.w., was sacred to Vulcan, called *Lemnius Pater*, who fell there when kicked out of heaven by Jupiter. As the inhabitants were excellent blacksmiths, the poets have there fixed the forges of Vulcan, and consecrated the whole island to his divinity. Lemnos was celebrated for a labyrinth, which, according to some, surpassed those of Crete and Egypt; it is also noted for a particular kind of earth, called *Terra Lemnia* and *Terra sigillata*, long supposed highly efficacious in medicine; it is a species of lithomarge or fuller's earth, and is very useful in the arts. The island was reduced under the power of the Athenians by Miltiades, about 482 B.C.

6. *Halonnesus*, now Dromo, near the coast of Macedonia, said to have been bravely defended by the women alone, when all the males had been killed.

7. To the s. were *Sciathos*, now Sciattia; *Scopelos*, now Scopelo; and *Scyros*, now Sciro, where Achilles was concealed by his mother Thetis to prevent his

going to the Trojan war, where she knew he must perish.

8. *Eubœa*, now Negropont, the largest island in the *Ægean*, near the coast of *Bœotia*, from which it was separated by a narrow strait called *Euripus*, was anciently known by the names of *Macris*, *Oche*, *Ellopia*, *Chalcis*, *Abantis*, and *Asopis*. Its chief towns were *Chalcis*, joined by a bridge to Aulis in *Bœotia*; *Eretria*, an Athenian colony, destroyed by the Persians; *Oreum*; *Artemisium*, town and promontory on the north, where *Diana* had a temple, and near which the Greeks gained their first naval victory over the Persians; and *Carystus*, in the south, between the promontories *Geræstus* and *Caphareus* and near the mountain *Ocha*, noted for its quarries of marble.

9. *Salamis* or *Salamina*, now *Colouri*, in the *Saronicus Sinus*, south of *Attica*, opposite *Eleusis*, was anciently called *Sciras*, *Cychria* or *Cenchria*. It is celebrated for the battle fought there on the 20th of Oct. 480 B.C., between the Grecian and the Persian fleets, and which was gained by the former, chiefly by the skill of *Themistocles*. The Persians had above 2000 vessels and lost about 200, the Greeks had 380, and lost 40. *Teucer* and *Ajax*, who went to the Trojan war, were natives of this island.

10. *Ægina*, formerly *Ænopia*, and now *Engia*, in the same gulf, to whose inhabitants the prize of valour was given after the battle of *Salamis*. They long contended with the Athenians for naval superiority, and in the *Peloponnesian war* took part with

the Corinthians, but were at length subdued, expelled from their island, and so cruelly treated by their haughty rivals, that though they were restored to their country, they never recovered their former power.

11. *Calauria*, now *Foro*, near *Troezene*, in the bay of *Argos*, sacred to *Apollo* and afterwards to *Neptune*. There was to be seen the tomb of *Demosthenes*, who poisoned himself, 322 B.C., when he had no other means of escaping the persecutions of *Antipater*.

12. *Oyclades*, a cluster of islands S.E. of *Eubœa*, surrounding *Delos* as a centre, about 53 in number; the principal were, *Delos*, so named because it suddenly made its appearance on the surface of the sea, by the power of *Neptune*; it was also called *Ortygia*, from the number of quails it produced; besides which it had several names, as *Lagia*, *Asteria*, *Chlamidia*, *Pelagia*, *Pyrpyle*, *Cynthus*, and *Oynæthus*. This island was celebrated as the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*, and was held by all nations in the highest veneration; no dogs, as *Thucydides* says, were permitted to enter the island, and it was unlawful for a man to die, or for a child to be born there. An annual festival called *Delia*, instituted by *Theseus*, 1220 B.C., was celebrated by the *Athenians*, and the ship, the same which carried *Theseus* and had been carefully preserved, called *Delias* and *Theoria*, was sent in grand procession with sacrifices to the temple of the *Delian* god *Apollo*. During its absence it was



not lawful to put any criminal to death, and on that account the life of Socrates was prolonged for 30 days, 400 B.C.

13. *Andros*, with a capital of the same name; near its harbour was a temple of Bacchus, with a fountain, the waters of which during the ides of January were said to taste like wine. *Tenos*, called *Ophiussa*, and also *Hydrussa*, from the number of its fountains; it was very mountainous, but produced excellent wines. *Mycone*, east of Delos, remained long uninhabited on account of the frequent earthquakes to which it was subject. Strabo observes that the inhabitants became bald very early, even at the age of 20 or 25; and Pliny says that the children were always born without hair. *Gyarus* and *Seriphus*, to which two islands the Romans generally banished their criminals.

14. *Paros* was rich and powerful, and well known for its beautiful marble, which was always used by the best statuaries. The best quarries were those of Marpesus, a mountain where caverns of very great depth are still to be seen. According to Pliny, the quarries were so uncommonly deep, that in the clearest weather, the workmen were obliged to use lamps, from which circumstance the Greeks called the marble *Lychnites*, that is, *worked by the light of lamps*. *Paros* is also famous for its fine cattle, partridges, and wild pigeons. The *Parian* or *Arundelian* marbles, were engraved in this island, 264 B.C., and have preserved the most celebrated epochas of Greece from the year 1582 B.C. They were originally procured

by M. de Peirisc, a Frenchman, afterwards purchased by the Earl of Arundel, and are now deposited in the University of Oxford.

15. *Naxos*, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, formerly called *Strongyle*, *Dia*, *Dionysias*, and *Callipolis*, now Naxia, abounds in all sorts of fruits, and its wines are still in as much repute as formerly. The inhabitants were reduced by the Persians, but revolted and fought for the Greeks against Darius and Xerxes, and in the Peloponnesian war supported the interest of Athens. *Bacchus* was the chief deity of the island. Near Naxos the Lacedemonians were defeated by Chabrias, the Athenian general and philosopher, 20th Sept. 277 B.C.

16. *Helena*, on the coast of Attica, to which Helen came after the siege of Troy; *Cythnos*, called also *Ophioussa* and *Dryopis*, now Thermia, was famous for its cheese; *Siphnos*, now Sifano, had many excellent harbours, and produced great plenty of delicious fruit; the air was so wholesome, that many of the natives lived to their 120th year. There were some gold mines in the island, of which Apollo demanded the tenth part, but when the inhabitants refused to continue their offerings of gold to the god of Delphi, the island was inundated, and the mines disappeared; *Melos*, now Milo, peopled by a Lacedemonian colony, 1116 B.C., enjoyed its independence for above 700 years before the Peloponnesian war, when, as the inhabitants refused to join against their mother country, they were severely punished by the Athenians and driven from their island, but were re-

stored by Lysander. The island produced a kind of earth very useful in painting and in medicine. *Ios*, now Nio, s. of Naxos, celebrated, as some say, for the tomb of Homer, and for the birth of his mother; *Anaphe* rose suddenly out of the Cretan Sea, and received its name from the Argonauts, when, in the midst of a storm, they suddenly saw the new moon.

17. The islands in the eastern part of the *Ægean* Sea, called the *Sporades*, more properly belong to Asia, with which they have been mentioned.

18. *Creta* or *Crete*, now Candia, the most celebrated and one of the largest of the Mediterranean islands, lies to the south of the Cyclades; was once famous for its hundred cities, the chief of which were *Gnossus* and *Cydonia* on the north, and *Gortyna* on the south, near the celebrated Labyrinth built by *Dædalus* in the reign of *Minos* II., who died about 1229 B.C.; *Mount Ida*, nearly in the centre of the island, where Jupiter was said to have been born, and where he was educated by the Corybantes or *Idæi Dactyli*, priests of *Cybele*.

19. *Minos* I., about 1400 B.C., son of Jupiter and *Europa*, was king of *Crete*, and gave wise laws to his subjects, which still remained in full force in the age of *Plato*, 340 B.C. His justice and moderation procured for him the titles of the favourite of the gods, the confidant of *Jupiter*, and the wise legislator; and from his laws *Lycurgus*, 884 B.C., borrowed the principles of his institutions for the regulation of *Sparta*.

20. As long as the Cretans regulated themselves by his excellent maxims, they were virtuous and

happy, and esteemed by others ; but in process of time they degenerated, and became detested for their licentiousness, falsehood, piracies and robberies.

21. This island, after various reverses, became a Roman province, 66 B.C., and on the destruction of the eastern empire, it was seized by the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, and excellent honey.



# PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS.

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## ON ASIA.

Who is our earliest historian, and when did he live?

Why may Asia be mentioned first in order?

When was the Creation?

Where is the Garden of Eden supposed to have been situated?

What great catastrophe changed the face of the earth, and when did it happen?

Whither did some of Noah's descendants journey, and what was their first great exploit?

Which may be regarded as the most ancient city, and to whom did it owe its greatness?

Where was Mesopotamia, and which were the principal towns of it?

What is said of *Carra*, and of *Cunaza*?

Who were the Chaldees, and for what were they famed?

Where was Babylonia?

What was to the N. and E. of Mesopotamia?

What is said of *Nineveh*, and of *Arbela*?

Where was *Media*, and who was its first king?

When and by whom was it again reduced to a province?

What were the chief towns of Media?

When and by whom was the Persian empire founded; of what was it composed; how long did it last; and when and by whom was its independence destroyed?

- Where was Persia situated, and which were its chief towns?  
 What was the fate of its capital?  
 Which was the chief river of Persia?  
 Who was Sardanapalus, and what became of him?  
 What is said of Parthia?  
 For what were the Parthians celebrated?  
 What provinces lay to the *n.* of Persia?  
 What provinces lay between the Caspian Sea and India?  
 Where and by whom was the murderer of Darius punished?  
 How is Arabia situated, and how divided?  
 What town is noted in Arabia Deserta?  
 What places of note were in Arabia Petræa?  
 How is Arabia Felix situated, and for what celebrated?  
 When were the battles of Cunaxa, Issus, and Arbela fought?  
 What is said of India, and what towns were noted in it?  
 Who was *there* defeated by Alexander?  
 How was Syria bounded, and what did it comprehend?  
 Which were the chief towns in Syria Proper, and for what noted?
- Which were the chief towns in Commagene, and for what noted?  
 Which were the chief towns in Colesyria, and for what noted?  
 How was Phœnicia situated?  
 For what were Tyre and Sidon famous, and when and by whom were they besieged and destroyed?  
 By what other names has Palestine been known?  
 To whom and when was Canaan promised?  
 Which were its chief mountains?  
 When did the Israelites take possession of Canaan, and how was it divided among them?
- Where were Trachonitis and Decapolis?  
 For what are the different towns in Judæa celebrated?  
 For what are the different towns in Galilee celebrated?  
 For what are the different towns in Samaria celebrated?  
 What is said of Lake Asphaltites?  
 When and where was the covenant made between Abraham and Abimelech?  
 Where was Peræa, and what were its chief towns?

- When and by whom were Ascalon and Gaza taken?  
Who were the Philistines, and which were their chief towns?  
What was the s. district of Judæa called?  
What is said of Asia Minor, and what were its boundaries?  
Which were its northern, middle, and southern provinces?  
Where was Troy situated, when and by whom founded?  
By what other names was it known?  
For what is it memorable, and when was it destroyed?  
What other places are noted in Phrygia Minor?  
What is said of Cyzicus, and of the river Granicus?  
Where were Abydos, and Lampæcus? For what was the latter celebrated, and how saved?  
What is said of Chalcedon, Nicæa, Nicomedia, and Libyssa?  
What are the modern names of the Propontis, and the Thracian Bosphorus?  
Where were Paphlagonia and Bithynia?  
For what is Sinope noted?  
Who was Strabo, and when did he flourish, and die?  
Of what country was Mithridates king? When and by whom was he subdued?  
What is said of Bajazet and Tamerlane?  
When and by whom was Galatia colonized?  
Who had his residence at Gangra?  
What more is said of Galatia?  
Where did the Chalybes reside, and for what were they famed?  
Which were the chief towns of Pontus, and for what noted?  
Where was Colchis, and for what was it celebrated?  
By whom was the w. coast of Asia Minor colonized?  
Relate the origin of parchment.  
Who was Galen, and where was he born?  
What became of the Pergamean Library?  
What is said of Briseis or Hippodamia?  
When and by whom was Massilia founded?  
Which were the chief towns of Ionia?  
To what honour did Smyrna lay claim?  
Who was Anacreon, and what caused his death?  
For what was Lebedus renowned?



Who were Parrhasius, Erostratus, and Heraclitus?

For what are Mycale, Clarus, Ephesus, Colophon, Miletus, Priene, and Myus celebrated?

Who were Timotheus, Anaximander, Thales, Bias, Hecataeus, and Anaximenes?

Where is Sardis, and for what is it remarkable?

Who was Cresus? When and by whom was he taken prisoner?

What noted towns and churches were in Lydia?

For what were the towns in Phrygia Major celebrated?

For what were the towns in Cappadocia celebrated?

Where were Lystra and Derbe?

What was the character of the Cappadocians, and of what eminent men can their country boast?

What is said of the Mausoleum?

Who were Herodotus and Dionysius, and when did they flourish?

Where was Caria, and which were its chief towns?

Who was Praxiteles, and when did he flourish?

Through what provinces ran the Taurus mountains?

For what were the Xanthians celebrated?

Relate the fable of the Chimæra.

For what were the chief towns of Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia noted?

Whence comes the term *Solecism*?

For what was the river Cydnus remarkable?

What event happened at Issus?

What countries lay in the north of Asia?

By whom were Iberia and Albania subdued?

What is said of the eastern portions of Asia?

Mention the principal rivers, seas, straits, &c., in Asia.

Mention the principal Asiatic Islands.

Who were Apelles, Hippocrates, and Simonides?

For what are Rhodes, Cos, Patmos, and Chios famous?

Who were Sappho, Chares, Terpander, Pythagoras, and Alcæus?

When and where did St. John write the Revelation?

For what were Lesbos, Samos, and Tenedos noted?

## QUESTIONS ON AFRICA.

When and by whom was Egypt founded? How long did it flourish; and what changes did it experience?

Whence is the name *Africa* said to be derived?

With what portions were the Ancients acquainted?

How was Egypt bounded and divided?

For what were the chief towns of Lower Egypt famous?

For what were the chief towns of Upper Egypt famous?

For what were the chief towns of Middle Egypt famous?

What is to be understood by the Delta?

By whom and when was Alexandria built, and how is it distinguished?

Mention some cities that had characteristic names.

In what part dwelt the Israelites, and when did they leave the country?

Relate what is said of Pharos.

Relate what is said of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Who were Eratosthenes, Carneades, and Callimachus?

Where was Marmarica, and for what were the inhabitants noted?

What region joined Egypt on the west?

Who were the Gorgons, and the Lotophagi?

Where was Cyrenaica, and which were its chief towns?

Relate the origin and continuance of the three Punic wars.

Relate the origin, duration, and importance of Carthage.

Where were Regia Syrtica and Africa Propria?

What is said of Regulus, and of Cato the Younger?

What other towns of note were in Africa Propria?

Where was Numidia, and for what were its chief towns noted?

What is said of Mauritania?

Mention some particulars of Æthiopia and Abyssinia.

What countries were to the s. and w. of Æthiopia?

Mention the capes, islands, &c., around Africa.

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PROMISCUOUS QUESTIONS ON EUROPE.

What is said of Europe in comparison to the other portions of the world?

Mention the northern, middle, and southern states.

Which are the principal European mountains, volcanoes, and rivers?

What is recorded of *Ætna*, *Parnassus*, *Olympus*, and *Vesuvius*?

How was *Græcia* bounded and divided?

By what other names have the Greeks been known, and which were their chief cities?

Enumerate the different ages of Greece.

By what means did the Greeks rise from obscurity, and render themselves illustrious?

How and when did Greece lose its independence?

How was *Hellas* bounded and divided?

What is said of *Doris* and its inhabitants?

What was the character and the fate of the *Ætolians*?

Where was *Thermopylæ*, and for what is it memorable?

How was *Ætolia* situated? Which were its chief towns?

Who were its heroes, and what were their exploits?

Mention the tribes of *Locria*.

Where were the *Pythian Games* held?

Describe the office of the *Amphictyonic council*. Where was it held, and when established?

For what was *Delphi* celebrated?

How and when did the *Sacred War* arise?

Where were mount *Parnassus*, and the town of *Delphi*?

What is said of the *Phocians*, and their chief towns?

When did the *Gauls* invade *Phocis*? What was their object, and their fate?

Relate the peculiar character of *Bœotia* and its inhabitants.

Who were *Pindar*, *Cadmus*, *Hesiod*, *Epaminondas*, and *Pelopidas*?

Mention the chief towns of *Bœotia*? By what events were they celebrated?

Who were *Plutarch*, *Corinna*, and *Iphigenia*?

How and when did the civil war arise?

What is said of the *Sphinx* and its enigma?

Who were *Œdipus*, *Laius*, *Jocasta*, *Eteocles*, and *Polynices*?

When was the battle of Delium, and what is said of Socrates and Alcibiades in reference to it?

Relate the progress and the fate of Thebes.

When were the battles of Leuctra, Chæronea, and Ægospotamos fought, and what was the result of each?

Mention the chief mountains of Thebes.

Who were Epaminondas, Pelopidas, and Staius?

How was Attica bounded, and what other name was applied to it?

Whence originated the names of its capital?

Of what did Athens originally consist?

Describe the Areopagus, and the Ceramicus.

Mention the celebrated edifices of the lower city.

Mention the celebrated temples and statues of the upper city.

Who were Phidias and Praxiteles, and when did they flourish?

Describe the ports of Athens.

What were the Prytaneum, Odeum, Theatre of Bacchus, and the Pnyx?

Describe the principal Gymnasia.

For what is Marathon ever memorable?

Who were Antisthenes, Plato, Miltiades, and Aristotle?

Where were Eleusis, Sunium, Brauron, Oropus, and Phyle, and for what celebrated?

What is said of Decelia and Acharnæ?

Who were the Peripatetics, and the Academics?

Who were Nemesis, Lysander, and Amphiaræus?

Who were Eumolpus, Thrasylbulus, and Triptolemus?

Name the chief mountains of Attica, and for what they were noted.

Mention the rivers of Attica.

How was Megaris situated? When and how was its capital built?

What assistance did the Megarians render against the Persians?

What noted rocks were near Crommyon, and what does Ovid say of him from whom they were named?

By whom was the port of Megaris destroyed?

How was Corinthus situated, and from whom did it receive its name?

What was it originally called, and by what other epithet was it distinguished?

When was it destroyed by the Romans?

What is said of its citadel and its sea-ports?

For what were the Corinthians famous?

Who were Mummius, Dionysius, and Timoleon?

When was the Corinthian war begun?

How was the Peloponnesus divided? What is its modern name?

When and by whom was the Achæan league formed, and what was its fate?

What country was called the Apian land?

Which was the most ancient city in Greece? When and by whom founded?

How was Achaia situated?

What is related of Salmoneus, and of Elis?

For what were Olympia and Pisa noted?

What is related of the principal river of Elis?

What games were celebrated in honour of Jupiter?

By whom were those games instituted and revived?

When and by whom was Argos founded? What were the inhabitants called?

Who were Machaon, Podalirius, Æsculapius, and Hygeia?

How was Argolis situated, and for what were its chief towns noted?

What was Argolis emphatically called?

Whence is the word *panic* derived?

Where was Arcadia, and when and by whom was the kingdom founded?

Give the character of its inhabitants.

What is said of the river Styx, and of the Stympthalides?

Who were Mercury and Cecrops?

When and by whom was the battle of Mantinea gained?

Mention the chief towns and mountains of Arcadia.

What reverses did the Messenians experience?

What is said of Methone, Pylos, and Ithome?

How was Messenia situated?

Who were Lycurgus, Nestor, and the Helots?

What distinction is made between Sparta and Lacedæmon?

Where was Laconia, and near what river and mountain was its capital?

Describe Sparta, and its principal buildings.

Mention some remarkable epoch in Grecian history.

How was the Laconian Gulf bounded?

Who were Pelops, Orpheus, and the Heraclidæ?

What towns of note were in Laconia?

How was Thessalia divided?

Whence arose the fable of the Centaurs?

How does Herodotus describe Thessalia?

Who were Lucan, Jason, Philoctetes, Thamyris, and Prote-silaus?

For what were Pagasæ, Pharsalia, and Cynocephalé noted?

Describe the vale of Tempé.

Who were the Pelasgi, and which were their principal cities?

For what were the chief towns of Magnesia noted?

For what were the chief towns of the s. of Thessaly noted?

What was the fate of Thessalia?

By what remarkable occurrences is it distinguished?

Which were the principal inlets on the coast of Thessalia?

How was Epirus bounded and divided?

Who was Paulus Æmylius, and how did he treat the Epi-rotas?

What is said of the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, and of the Acroceraunian rocks?

Which were the chief towns of Acarnania, of Thesprotia, of Molossia, and of Chaonia?

What is said of Pyrrhus and the Epirotas?

How was Macedonia bounded and divided?

Who were Euripides, Aristotle, and Perseus?

For what are Actium, Pydna, Stagyræ, Philippi, and Methone noted?

Which were the chief towns of Macedonia?

When and where was the fleet of Xerxes defeated by the Greeks?

When and by whom was the kingdom of Macedonia founded, and by what people, and when was it destroyed?

What is said of the peninsula of Phlegra, or Pallene?

Mention the chief rivers and mountains of Macedonia.

When and where did Cæsar and Pompey first meet as enemies?

Who were Aster, Titan, and Saturn?

What events facilitated the reduction of all Greece by Philip?

What is related of some of Philip's successors?

How were Thracia and the Thracian Chersonese situated?

What is said of Sestos, Abydos, and Callipolis?

Relate the foundation, progress, and fate of the capital of Thrace.

What towns of Thracia were on the Euxine?

What towns of Thracia were in the interior?

What towns of Thracia were on the bay of Melas?

What was the fate of Orpheus, and of Boges?

When, where and by whom was the naval power of the Athenians destroyed?

Who were Democritus, Protagoras, and Anaxarchus?

Mention the principal rivers of Thracia.

For what is Philippi remarkable?

Mention the seas and gulfs adjoining Thracia?

What is said of Lycurgus the Thracian king?

What is said of the islands at the entrance of the Euxine?

Name the chief mountains of Thracia.

How and by whom was Miltiades, son of Cypselus, chosen king?

To what other kingdom was Thracia finally united?

How did Miltiades, son of Cimon, become king of Thracia?

How was Illyricum situated and divided?

How and when did it become a Roman province?

What character is given of the Illyrians?

Mention the chief towns of Illyricum, and what modern provinces it included.

Who were Gentius, Dioclesian, and Teuta?  
 How was Mœsia divided, and which were its chief towns?  
 For what are Nicopolis, Tomi, Odessus, and Naissus noted?  
 What is said of Dacia and its inhabitants?  
 Who were Darius, Trajan, Bajazet, Adrian, and Constantine?

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How is Italia situated, and what different names has it borne?

How was it divided by Augustus, and under what greater divisions is it generally considered?

What is said of its natural advantages, and of its early inhabitants?

How was Gallia Cisalpina situated? By what epithet were its inhabitants distinguished?

Who were Livy, Catullus, Virgil, Charles the Fifth, and Francis the First?

For what are Trent, Aquileia, Ticinum, Mutina, and Ravenna noted?

Mention the chief tribes and towns of Gallia Cisalpina.

By whom was this province at last seized upon?

How did the Cisalpine Gauls act towards the Romans?

Mention the rivers and lakes of this province.

How was the Rubicon regarded by the Romans?

How was Etruria situated, and what is said of the Etrurians?

For what were Veii, Falerii, Cære, Clusium, and Pistoria noted?

Which were the principal towns and rivers of Etruria?

What is said of Umbria and its chief towns?

Who were Porsenna, Tacitus, Annibal, and Asdrubal?

Relate the particulars of Picenum and its chief towns.

Relate the particulars of the Marsi and the Sabines.

What is said of Latium, and the origin of its name?

When and by whom were Lavinium, Ostia, and Rome built?

What is said of Alba, Laurentum, Tusculum, Tibur, and Præneste?

What is said of the Volsci and their chief towns?



What is said of the towns s. of the Volsci?

Which were the principal lakes and rivers of Latium?

Who were Brennus, Juvenal, Cicero, Marius, and Faunus?

What is said of Ardea, Antium, and the Pontine Marshes?

How was Magna Græcia situated and divided?

For what were Casilinum, Capua, Teanum, and Venafrum noted?

For what were Cimmerium and its inhabitants, Baiæ, and Puteoli noted?

For what were Liternum, Parthenope, Cumæ, and Micenum noted?

For what were the mountain Pausilypus, and the grotto Del Cane noted?

Mention the principal rivers of Campania.

When were two towns near Naples destroyed and discovered?

Where were the lakes *Lucrine* and *Avernus*, and for what noted?

For what were Surrentum, Stabiae, and Nola celebrated?

By whom has Campania been subdued and possessed?

When was the first eruption of Vesuvius on record?

What is said of the valley of Amsanctus, the Caudinae Furculæ; of Beneventum, and of the temple of Mephitis?

What were the progress and fate of the Samnites?

Mention the chief rivers of Samnium.

Where was Apulia, and what other names has it borne?

For what were Cannæ, Luceria, Egnatia, and Bari noted?

For what were Venusia, Salapia, and Canusium noted?

Where was Calabria, and by what other names has it been known?

For what were Tarentum, Brundisium, Hydruntum, and Rudiae celebrated?

Mention the other towns, and the river of Calabria.

Mention the situation, and the principal towns of Lucania.

Who were Herodotus, Lysias, Epeus, Zeno, and Ennius?

For what were Pæstum, Sybaris, and Metapontum noted?

What is said of the plains and the rivers of Lucania?

Relate the particulars of Brutium and its inhabitants.

Where were Crotona, Rhegium, Petilia, Scyllæum, and Leucopetra, and for what were they noted?

Mention the principal rivers of Brutium.

Mention the towns and capes in the s. of Brutium.

For what were the Crotoniates famous?

By whom was the south of Italy colonized?

How were the different states regulated and united?

What influence did these states exercise, and what was their fate?

What was the character of the Tarentines?

How is Rome situated? Give the dates that refer to its foundation.

What name did it acquire from its situation?

What is said of its public buildings?

What is said of its circumference, walls, and defence?

Relate the particulars concerning the hills on which ancient Rome was built.

What is said of the Campus Martius, the aqueducts, the sewers, and the accumulation of soil in Rome?

Describe the public roads that led from Rome.

What was the original state of Rome, and by what means did it increase during the lifetime of its founder?

What progress was made under the successors of Romulus?

How and when did the Romans become sensible of their consequence and power?

To what were they indebted for their rise to superiority?

How long were they governed by kings, and what other form of government did they establish?

When and by what event was the existence of Rome rendered precarious?

How has this event been regarded, and why so regarded?

What advantages did the Romans obtain by their wars with Pyrrhus?

Which is called the second age of their empire?

What foreign conquests did the Romans make?

What is said of their original poverty, their moderation, justice, &c.?

By what means did they lose their high character?

What was their state under the emperors?

When was the seat of empire removed, and the empire divided?

What were the consequences of this division?

When did the Western Empire end, and the Latin cease to be spoken?

When and by whom was the Eastern Empire overthrown?

How was Hispania divided and named?

What is said of Saguntum and its inhabitants?

What is said of Tarraco, of Carthago Nova, Ilerda, and of Bilbilis?

Relate the conduct and the fate of the Numantines.

By whom was the northern part of Terraconensis possessed?

What is said of Calle, and of Calagurris?

How was the southern part of Hispania named?

For what are Tartessus, Hispalis, and Corduba noted?

Who were Lucan, Silius Italicus, and the Senecas?

By whom was the south of Bætica inhabited?

What is said of Munda, Olysippo, Calpe, and Abyla?

Who were Strabo, Labienus, Roderic, and Tarik?

Mention the promontories and rivers of Hispania.

When was Hispania first known, and by whom was it successively possessed?

What was the fate of Lusitania?

By whom was Gaul possessed in the time of Julius Cæsar?

How was it bounded, and what did it comprehend?

How was it named by the Greeks and by the Romans?

How did Augustus Cæsar divide the country?

Mention the nations and towns of Gallia Celtica.

Mention the nations and towns of Aquitania.

Mention the nations and towns of Gallia Belgica.

Mention the nations and towns of Gallia Narbonensis.

Mention the chief rivers and mountains of Gaul.

When were Aquæ Sextiæ, Massiliæ, and Narbo Martius founded?

Who were the Celtæ, the Helvetii, the Belgæ, and the Batavi?

Describe the Gauls, their government, and their way of reckoning time.

How may we judge that their country was very populous?

What distant regions did they invade?

In what did the Gauls make rapid progress?

What afforded the Romans a pretext for interfering with them?

How did the Romans regard a Gallic war?

What tribe was first attacked by the Romans, and when and by whom was the whole country conquered?

How were the Gauls treated, and what privileges were conferred on them?

What other people invaded and seized upon their country?

What peculiar law was established among them?

When did the Cimbri and Teutones invade Italy, and what was their fate?

Where was Scandinavia, and what people emigrated from it?

Where was Chersonesus, *Cinbrica* and *Taurica*?

What did Sarmatia include, and which were its chief tribes?

To what was the name *Germania* applied?

Mention the principal tribes in the interior.

Mention the principal tribes on the Danube.

Mention the principal tribes near the Elbe.

How did the country receive the name of *Germania*?

How were Vindelicia and Rætia situated?

What towns had the Germans, and who built forts among them?

For what were Noricum, Trent, and Augsburg noted?

Where was the Hercynian forest; and the forest of Arduenna?

Who were the Hamaxobii, the Tauri, and the Alemanni?

What countries did Pannonia include

Mention the principal rivers of these regions.

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How was Britain considered by the ancients?

What part of the country received the name of Cassiterides?

By whom was Britain first peopled?

How did the inhabitants provoke the vengeance of Rome?

When and by whom was the country first invaded?

When did the Phœnicians first visit it, and why?

What is said of the island of Thule?

Mention the divisions of England under the Britons.

Who were Boadicea, Caractacus, O. Scapula, and S. Paulinus?

For what were Portus Lemanus, Rutupiaë, and Londinum noted?

How was Scotland known to the ancients?

Relate the exploits of Agricola in that country.

What peculiar arms did the Caledonians use?

How was Britain divided by the Romans?

Describe the walls that were built for the defence of the Britons.

Who were Adrian, Agricola, Severus, and Antoninus?

When did the Romans abandon the Britons?

When and by whom were the Britons afterwards assisted and finally subdued?

How did the Saxons divide Britain?

When and by whom were the kingdoms of the Heptarchy founded?

When and by whom were the kingdoms of the Heptarchy united under one dominion?

When and by whom was the Saxon dynasty interrupted, and at length entirely subverted?

Mention the islands adjoining Britain.

Mention the islands on the west coast of Gaul.

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How were the Balears situated? What is said of the inhabitants?

What do Seneca and Pliny say of Corsica and its inhabitants?

What was Sardinia originally called, and how did it receive its present name?

- How were Corsica and Sardinia separated?  
 Whence came the expression *risus Sardonicus*?  
 When were Corsica and Sardinia conquered by the Romans?  
 Mention the islands on the coast of Gaul.  
 For what were Prochyta, Iliu, Capriæ, and Ænaria noted?  
 How is Sicilia situated, and by what other names was it known?  
 What is said of the Mamertines, and of the town of Zancle?  
 For what were Taurominium, Catana, and Leontium noted?  
 When was Megara founded and destroyed?  
 Who were Theocritus and Archimedes?  
 Describe Syracusæ, its inhabitants, its revolutions, and its fate.  
 What places are mentioned in the south of Sicilia?  
 What places are mentioned on the north of Sicilia?  
 What places are mentioned in the interior of Sicilia?  
 Mention the principal rivers and mountains.  
 Who were Anchises, Gelon, Marcellus, and Thrasybulus?  
 Whence did Selinus, Panormus, and Drepanum receive their names?  
 Mention the isles to the n. and to the w. of Sicilia.  
 For what is the island of Melita celebrated?
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- How are the Ionian Islands situated?  
 How were the Corcyrians regarded by the Cretans?  
 For what was Corcyra remarkable, and by what other names has it been known?  
 When did the Colchians and the Corinthians settle in the island?  
 What resulted from the disputes between the latter colonists and the parent state?  
 Who was Alcinous, and for what was he renowned?  
 When did Corcyra fall into the power of the Romans?  
 Who were Sappho, Artemisia, and Ulysses?  
 For what was the island Leucadia remarkable?

What is said of the Echinades, Cephallenia, Zacynthus, the Strophades, Sphacteriæ, and Cythera?

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How were the islands in the north of the Ægean noted?

How were Eubœa and Salamis situated, by what other names were they known, and for what celebrated?

Describe the Cyclades, Ægina, Halonessus, and Calauria.

What is said of the Parian Marbles, and the Delian festival?

How are the Sporades situated?

What is the meaning of the term Lychnites?

How is Crete situated, and for what was it famous?

Of what eminent lawgiver could it boast?

What change took place in the character of the Cretans?

By whom has the island been possessed, and what does it produce?

To whom was Lycurgus indebted for the principles of his institutions?

# DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE MAPS.

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Maps to be turned in top and bottom alternately.

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